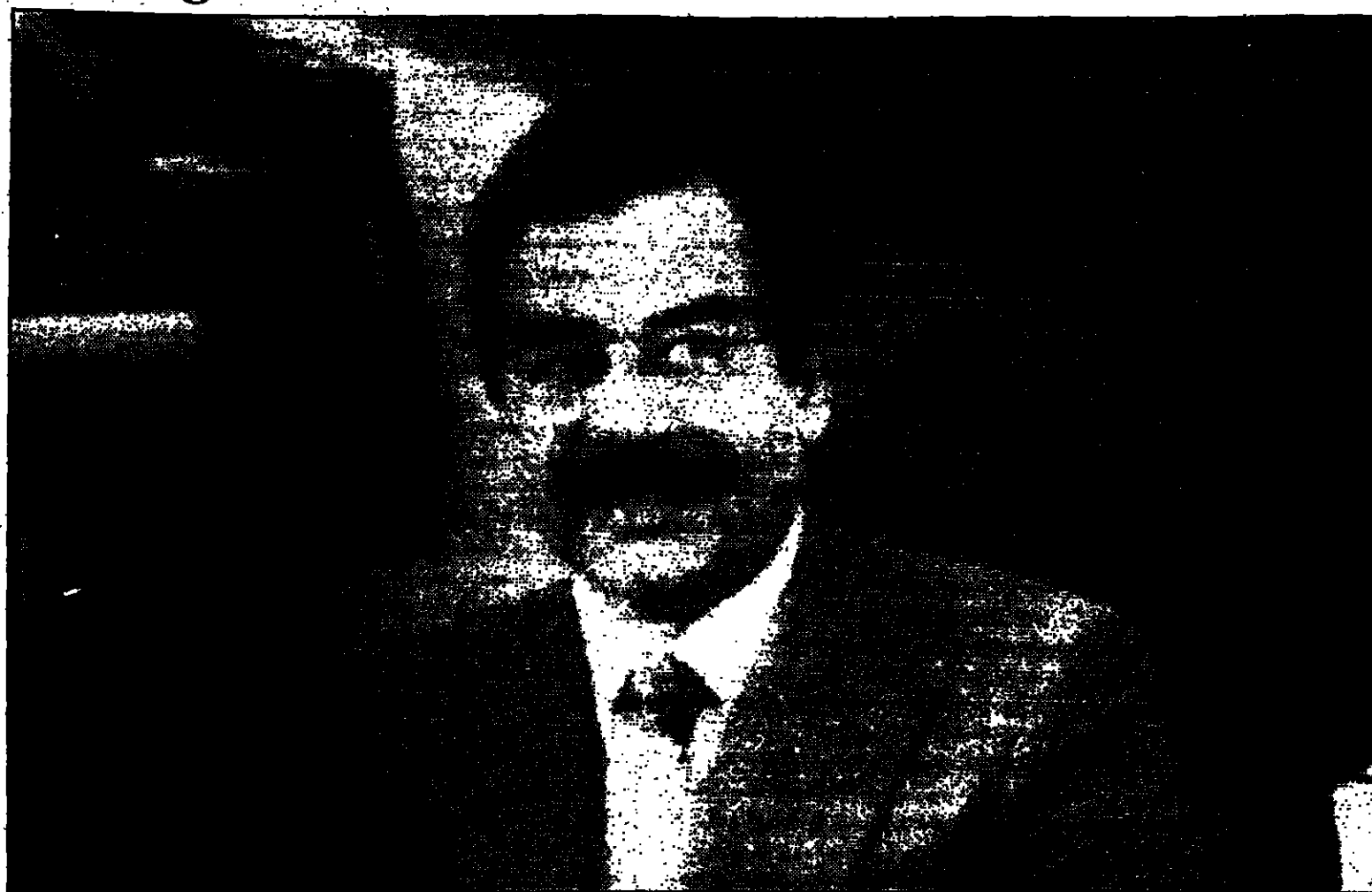


## 'You Are Not Hostages Here,' Saddam Hussein Tells Britons

### U.S. and Britain Assail 'Charade'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NICOSIA — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq appeared with British detainees on Baghdad television Thursday in what was a widely denounced abroad as a cynical attempt to influence Western opinion.  
Mr. Hussein told a group of two dozen men, women and children that Iraq was not using them as a shield against possible attack by the United States and its allies in the Gulf region.  
"You are not hostages here," he said in a quiet voice. But when asked by one of the Westerners when they might be allowed to leave, he avoided responding.  
Mr. Hussein told the group that they had been detained to prevent war and said Iraq wanted to see that they were safe. Iraq has said that it is moving the detainees to military bases and other installations.  
In London, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's office said she had reacted "with repulsion" to the broadcast, and the Foreign Office denounced it as a cynical exercise that would upset the families of the people shown.  
"This repulsive charade takes to new extremes the hypocrisy of Saddam Hussein and his callous disregard for human rights and individual feelings," a Foreign Office statement said.  
The U.S. State Department also criticized the broadcast.  
"Saddam Hussein is obviously more interested in some sort of shameful theatrics than in dealing with the two issues that really matter — and that's withdrawal from Kuwait and freedom for innocent civilians," a department spokesman said.  
The meeting was broadcast on tape by Cable News Network, the U.S. television organization. It was not known when or where the footage was shot.  
It was only the third time that Mr. Hussein had been seen on Iraqi television since his nation invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2 and the United States and other nations sent troops to Saudi Arabia to protect it against a possible Iraqi invasion.  
The encounter appeared to be an ingenuitous meeting in a small room. Mr. Hussein sat on a dining chair talking to women on a sofa opposite him.  
"As Iraqis, Arabs and human beings, we want you to be safe," he told the Britons through an interpreter.  
Pointing to one of the children, he said, "When he, along with his friends and all those present here, have played their role in preventing war, then they will all be heroes of peace."  
Referring to the nations sending forces to Saudi Arabia, Mr. Hussein said, "We have taken nothing from London. We have taken nothing from the United States. We have taken nothing from them. We have said nothing about cutting away oil supplies. It is not our policy to cut off oil supplies. So you see, we do not want war to come about."  
At one point, he explained Iraq's seizure of Kuwait to the Britons by asking, "How would you feel if part of England was cut away from your country? Wouldn't you find that harmful? I am sure you would deplore this. It is the same thing for Iraqis."  
An Appeal to Mubarak  
Mr. Hussein urged President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt to abandon U.S. interests in Saudi Arabia and participate in the redistribution of the oil riches of the Gulf region with poor Arabs throughout the Middle East.  
Responding to Mr. Mubarak's emotionally charged appeal to Iraq on Tuesday to withdraw from Kuwait and save the world from a catastrophic war, he urged the Egyptian president to join the Arabs against "nonbelievers and corrupt people" in Saudi Arabia.  
Charging that King Fahd had invited U.S. and other foreign military forces to the kingdom to protect an \$18 billion personal fortune, Mr. Hussein said that Mr. Mubarak's "correct attitude" would be not to "complicate the crime" of supporting the Saudis.



President Saddam Hussein of Iraq during his meeting with a group of British hostages, which was shown on Baghdad television.

## Tentative Accord Reached at UN on Use of Force

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States said Thursday that a tentative agreement has been reached among the five permanent members of the Security Council on a U.S. proposal authorizing use of "minimum force" to halt all maritime commerce with Iraq.  
"We agreed on a text to send to capitals, and we will continue our consultations this afternoon," the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Thomas R. Pickering, said after an informal meeting with envoys of the Soviet Union, Britain, China and France.  
"We are going to have a vote as soon as we can," he said.  
The Soviet representative, Valentin Y. Lozinsky, when asked later if the text

was approved, replied: "It's not No. No. That's the wrong impression."

"First and foremost we are making progress," Mr. Pickering said outside the French Mission to the UN, where the five permanent council members have been holding meetings for more than a week.  
Speaking of the text of the proposed resolution, Mr. Pickering said, "That's now being examined in capitals for their comments and remarks, and I think it's good progress."

The United States hopes to have a Security Council meeting as soon as possible to endorse the use of military force in the Gulf to enforce sanctions against Iraq for its invasion of Kuwait. An economic boycott of Iraq was adopted by the Security Council on Aug. 6.

Neither China nor the Soviet Union were pleased with initial U.S. drafts of the resolution. The Chinese government has publicly said that it does not approve of the use of force in the Gulf at this time, but diplomats said Beijing had given private assurances that it would not veto such a measure.

In order to achieve some consensus, it was important for the United States to get support from the Soviet Union, which has been hesitant to give approval for Western navies to use force in the Gulf.

The proposed resolution grants a loose coordinating role to the Military Staff Committee, which has been moribund for more than 40 years because of the Cold War.

Moscow had been pressing for forces

under UN control and has questioned whether such a resolution is necessary before there is a clear violation of the economic sanctions, diplomats said.

On Wednesday, the Security Council agreed to put together an aid package to help Jordan overcome the economic repercussions of complying with the sanctions against Iraq. Britain's chief UN representative, Sir Crispin Tickell, said.

He was speaking after private consultations among Security Council members on requests by Jordan and Bulgaria for assistance.

Under Article 50 of the UN Charter, countries faced with special economic problems in applying mandatory sanctions may turn to the Security Council for help. (AP, Reuters)

## Iraqis Warn Of Showdown On Embassies

### Baghdad Sees 'Aggression' If Kuwait Missions Stay Open

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

The United States and Iraq moved onto a collision course Thursday over an Iraqi order to close all foreign diplomatic missions in Kuwait by Friday night.  
An Iraqi cabinet minister said the countries defying the order to close the embassies would be committing an "act of aggression." The U.S. defense secretary said the Iraqi action would be "an illegal act" that would be opposed.

The Bush administration pulled Marine guards and most diplomats out of its embassy in Kuwait on Thursday, but left the ambassador and a skeleton staff behind in defiance of Iraq's eviction order.

"A few Marine guards aren't going to fight off the entire Iraqi army," a White House official said. "We don't want to put American lives at unnecessary danger."

Iraq flew about 245 Japanese nationals from Kuwait to virtual house arrest in Baghdad, Tokyo officials said, and threw a ring of troops around the Japanese Embassy in Kuwait on Thursday, in an indication that it will close down the foreign diplomatic missions by force when the deadline expires.

Many of the 68 nations that have diplomatic relations with Kuwait, including the 12 nations of the European Community, members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Japan, Switzerland, Austria and the Soviet Union have indicated that they will not bow to the order.

Two Arab nations, Egypt and Morocco, said their embassies would not close. Egypt announced Thursday that it would not reduce its staff of 20.

The Philippines, India and Lebanon were among those obeying the closing order.

ABC News, quoting a source in Baghdad, said Iraq planned to surround all Western embassies in Kuwait with troops after the deadline expires, preventing anyone from going in or going out. The unidentified source said food would be prevented from going into the buildings, which would be "put under virtual siege."

Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney said that if Baghdad went ahead with its threat, "we would deem this an illegal act."

"We don't recognize the Iraqi annexation of Kuwait, and I think most of us are determined to keep our embassies open," he said.

"I think it would be a mistake for Saddam Hussein to try to close down all those embassies in Kuwait," he said. "But he's done foolish things before."

Iraq's information minister, Latif Nusayyif Jasim, said in an interview published in Paris that if the foreign diplomats remained in Kuwait past the deadline, "they will be acting against our sovereignty. That would be the equivalent of an act of aggression."

"I would advise them to respect our decision," he said.

After its invasion and annexation of Kuwait, Iraq declared on Aug. 8 that all foreign missions there had to close Friday and move their staffs to Baghdad.

Iraq said it would no longer recognize the diplomats' immunity after the deadline, making them liable to be rounded up with other "foreign guests" and used as human shields at strategic targets.

Until the deadline, diplomats will retain their immunity and their freedom to leave Kuwait and Iraq, authorities said.

The United States moved none-

See EMBASSIES, Page 2

## World Stocks Hit New Lows for Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stock markets around the globe plunged on Thursday, the dollar hit record lows and oil prices continued to soar, reflecting fears that the war in the Gulf could soon turn into fighting.

The world's three biggest stock exchanges — New York, Tokyo and London — touched 1990 lows, sold down by investors who fear that, whatever happens in the Gulf, the economic outlook is grim.

"Wall Street is full of walking wounded," said Alan Ackerman, senior vice president at Gruntal & Co. "Fears of the imminence of war have scared people to the sidelines. We've had an escalation of anxiety."

Oil prices climbed to their highest levels for five years because of concern that fighting in the Gulf could choke off crude supplies to the industrialized world.

The dollar, which has enjoyed sporadic support as a safe place to invest in times of trouble, hit a new low against the Deutsche mark. Gold benefited only marginally, rising just \$3.50 to close in London at \$413.75 an ounce.

From Tokyo to the markets of Europe to Wall Street, the indices that track the health of shares

pointed down, pausing only for brief bursts of bargain hunting.

The Nikkei average of 225 Japanese shares plunged 1,473.28 points, or 5.84 percent, to 23,737.63. It was the first time it had gone below 24,000 since February 1988. (Page 11.)

London's Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 blue chips tumbled from the start, went lower still after Wall Street opened sharply down, then recovered some ground to close with a loss of 1.42 percent. Other European exchanges suffered even steeper losses.

Wall Street nosedived nearly 70 points in the first 40 minutes of trading, recovered some ground on bargain-hunting and then plummeted in the last hour. The Dow Jones industrial average closed 76.74 points lower, at 2,483.41, a drop of 3 percent. It was the lowest close since July 6, 1989.

Declines swamped advances by a margin of 11 to one. Volume on the New York Stock Exchange swelled to a heavy 250,440,000 shares compared with 175,550,000 on Wednesday.

Michael Metz, market strategist at Oppenheimer & Co. in New

See STOCKS, Page 12

## Embargo Taking Toll On Iraq, Analysts Say

By Glenn Frankel  
Washington Post Service

LONDON — The United Nations embargo is beginning to hit Saddam Hussein's Iraq in a vulnerable place — its stomach.  
Reports trickling in by phone from Baghdad speak of panic buying of some foods in the capital and of virtually the disappearance of such essentials as cooking oil, sugar and soap.

Members of the People's Guard — the ruling Ba'ath Party's political militia — are reportedly going door to door in some Baghdad neighborhoods and in the Kurdistan region of northern Iraq checking freezers and storerooms, confiscating surplus stocks and arresting some residents for hoarding, a crime now punishable by death.

Many of the Iraqi soldiers occupying Kuwait appear to be ill-fed, and some have taken up begging or looting, in part to get enough to eat, according to witnesses there. Those fleeing Kuwait say soldiers near the Saudi border appear even more desperate for food and water.

But exiled Iraqi dissidents and analysts in London warn that despite sporadic shortages, it could take several months before the Iraqi public feels the brunt of the sanctions. And some analysts question whether denying food to Iraq is good policy or whether it could backfire by creating sympathy for the beleaguered regime.

Iraq is particularly vulnerable because, like many Third World nations, it cannot feed itself. Up to 75 percent of its food is imported — a total of \$2.9 billion last year. Much of it came from such Western countries as the United States, Canada and Australia, which are now in the front line of enforcing the embargo.

Although Mr. Hussein planned his invasion of Kuwait for months,

See EMBARGO, Page 6

## Ending a Communist Experiment: German Unity Set Oct. 3

By Marc Fisher

Washington Post Service

BONN — East Germany, the 41-year-old Communist attempt to join part of Germany to the West, will vanish into the ranks of failed nations on Oct. 3.

At 2:50 A.M. Thursday, after seven hours of heated debate and a long summer of political sniping, the East German Volkskammer voted, 294 to 62, with only the former Communists opposed, to dissolve their country and reunify with West Germany one year and one day after thousands of East Germans protesters

first marched through the streets of Leipzig.

The Oct. 3 reunification — a compromise date earlier than Chancellor Helmut Kohl wanted and later than the opposition Social Democrats favored — will occur the day after foreign ministers from 35 European and North American nations meet in New York to acknowledge the end of the postwar division of Germany.

The vote in the East Berlin parliament ended what Germans called a "hick-hack," an undignified, almost comical

political debate over whether to unite immediately, in September, October or December.

Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere pleaded with the legislators to put the issue behind them and concentrate on the East Germany's economic plight.

"The people would have no understanding for us if we let this discussion go on," he said. "There are more important questions facing the country."

"This is a truly historic hour," the parliament president, Sabine Bergmann-Pohl, told her exhausted colleagues as she

announced the vote Thursday morning. The members, who had just voted to dismiss themselves after less than seven months in office, leaped to their feet and roared their approval.

Moments later, Gregor Gysi, chairman of the former Communist Party, now known as the Party of Democratic Socialism, pronounced the decision "no more and no less than the destruction of the German Democratic Republic," as East Germany is formally called.

Mr. Gysi went on, but his remarks

were drowned out by the groans and rowdy jeers of his opponents.

In Bonn, Mr. Kohl, who was awakened at 3 A.M. to hear the news from East Berlin, greeted the decision as "a day of joy for all Germans."

Recalling the 190 East Germans "murdered on the inhuman border that sliced across our fatherland for 40 years," Mr. Kohl gave credit for reunification to the East Germans who took to the streets last fall, to the Hungarian government that

See GERMANY, Page 2

## Armenia Declares Split From Moscow

By David Remnick

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Armenia declared its independence Thursday in a parliamentary statement proclaiming the right of the republic to control its own army, natural resources, banks, economic system and foreign policy.

Under the leadership of the new Armenian president, Levon Ter-Petrossian, the parliament changed the name of the republic from the Soviet Socialist Republic of Armenia to the Republic of Armenia.

It said that all Armenians living abroad have the right of citizenship. Mr. Ter-Petrossian said the declaration allowed Armenia to create its own "relations with the world," the Moscow radio said.

The declaration, which was approved by a vote of 182 to 2, also claimed control over the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region, a mountainous enclave that has been under the administration of the neighboring Soviet republic of Azerbaijan since the 1920s.

The declaration's claim to form an army makes it a more radical document than the independence measures passed early this year in the three Baltic republics, but the Armenians left vague what would be the future relationship with Moscow.

Armenia's violent clashes with Azerbaijan in the past two and a half years also make Transcaucasia an even more problematic region

for the Kremlin than the Baltic states.

Of the 15 Soviet republics, Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania and now Armenia have declared independence, while Azerbaijan, Byelorussia, Moldavia, Russia, Turkmenia and Uzbekistan have passed resolutions of sovereignty within a revised union structure.

The Armenian document "declares the beginning of a process establishing independent statehood," indicating that the Armenians expect an extended period of negotiations with Moscow.

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has reacted to the declarations of independence and sovereignty throughout the country by calling for a new Treaty of the Union that would create a voluntary confeder-

ation of sovereign states. But there are still disagreements over how much power Moscow would retain.

The Estonian government began negotiations Thursday with the Soviet leadership on independence. Tass reported that the two sides would begin meeting weekly and then would submit a series of proposals to Mr. Gorbachev's presidential council in October.

An example of the struggle for the boundaries of union and republican power came Thursday as Mr. Gorbachev declared illegal a Russian legislative decision this month intended to give the republic control over its own resources, including gold reserves.

Mr. Gorbachev and Boris N.

See ARMENIA, Page 2

### Kiosk

#### Soviets Affirm Export Accords

MOSCOW (Reuters) — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev issued a decree Thursday saying that the Soviet Union would honor export agreements challenged two weeks ago by the Russian Republic.

The Russian decision had worried Soviet trade partners and cast doubt on the fate of a recent deal with the South African company De Beers to market Soviet diamonds for the next five years in return for a loan of \$1 billion.

#### General News

Hard-liners win the battle for China's top paper, but not the war.  
In Australia, growth worries ecologists.  
In a U.S. court: The drug war-rises as an unexpected cocaine suspect.

Down	Close	The Dollar
2,483.41		DM 1.5446
78.74		Pound 1.9555
		Yen 148.17
		FF 6.1968

Crossword Page 9.



# Hard-Liners Win Battle for China's Top Paper, but Not War

By Nicholas D. Kristof

**BEIJING** — Behind the armed guards at the main gate of the compound, beyond the cafeteria in a pleasant park-like setting, is a building that is identified as No. 5, but which might better be labeled as a battleground for the future of China. It is the editorial office of People's Daily, the most important of the 1,459 newspapers published in China. In a nation where power struggles are constant and camouflaged, People's Daily functions for people here and abroad as a window — heavily frosted — into the minds of the Chinese leadership. During the democracy movement in the spring of 1989, the walls of building No. 5 were plastered with posters in which many of the newspaper's 1,900 staff members endorsed the movement and expressed embarrassment at the pabulum they felt they were writing. Now it seems that the battle for People's Daily has ended in a remarkable stalemate: the hard-liners have gained clear control of the newspaper, but many people no longer read it. "It's so boring that I don't look at it anymore and neither do my friends," said an economist in Beijing. "We would rather read other papers, which at least contain some social news and crime news."

The new publisher of People's Daily, Gao Di, 63, a former provincial party secretary who lives in the same compound on Wanshou Road as Prime Minister Li Peng, declined to be interviewed. But editors who spoke in officially arranged interviews said stability had returned to the newspaper. "Last year, the newspaper had some incorrect guidance, and we had to rectify our errors," said Zhang Yongwen, a senior editor. "Some people made mistakes. But with some political study they were able to improve their understanding and raise their consciousness. Some had unrealistic ideas. But once they had a proper understanding, they could return to work as normal." Other People's Daily reporters — interviewed privately in defiance of a ban on unauthorized contacts with foreign journalists — said the mood at the newspaper was bleak. "Most people are quite depressed," a reporter said. "And there's little sense of hope that conditions will improve." But the reporter said that as the investigations and political study wind down, life is returning to a routine and that the new editor in chief, Shao Huaize, an army man, had proved to be more reasonable than some people had expected. Under the newly arrived editorial team, including not only Mr. Gao and Mr. Shao but also a fresh

deputy editor and deputy publisher, People's Daily has taken the lead in promoting the hard-liners' view that only communism can save China. A typical front page carries articles about the activities of top leaders, along with a call for unity, a few items about improved economic performance, and perhaps an inspirational account about a model worker. If gloom and frustration are the primary emotions in the People's Daily compound these days, it is not for the first time. "There's only one thing that's accurate in People's Daily each day — the date," a former top editor once said to a group of friends, according to a Chinese who was there. And a poll in 1988 of 1,800 Chinese journalists found that only 1.1 percent thought that the public believed the press. One of the ways in which People's Daily has tried to build credibility is by soliciting letters to the editor. Each day, the newspaper receives about 1,000 letters, which are scrutinized by a staff of 54 for possible publication. "Those letters we publish are those reflecting what people most care about and what people most want to read," said Li Youshun, the first vice director of the Masses Letters Department of People's Daily. Some of the published letters criticize traffic jams,

pollution, rude clerks and other problems. But no attacks are permitted against government policies. "Criticism is an aspect of our jobs," said Wang Yongan, a deputy director of the letters department. "But it's just a part. The main function is still positive propaganda." Because People's Daily is published by the Central Committee, the paper's editor and publisher have ministerial rank — along with perhaps 1,000 other current and former office holders in China — and the publisher in the past has been entitled to sit in on expanded meetings of the Politburo. With a claimed circulation of 3.5 million, based overwhelmingly on subscriptions from offices rather than individuals, People's Daily is probably the most widely circulated newspaper in the country. One problem for People's Daily is that the propaganda zigs and zags along with China's policies, and the newspaper's editors tend to get in trouble at each twist. According to a book about People's Daily published last year, Mao Zedong warned the editor in chief in 1957 that in taking the job he should accept the risks of dismissal, expulsion from the party, divorce, imprisonment and even execution. So far, no one has been executed. But Mr. Gao is the fourth publisher in the last seven years.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### African Force Sails for Monrovia

**FREETOWN, Sierra Leone (AP)** — Six ships carrying 3,000 African troops sailed Thursday for Liberia in a bid to enforce a cease-fire in the eight-month civil war. The ships could reach Monrovia by Friday morning, but it was unclear whether they had been given authority to enter the port or would wait offshore pending more negotiations on a cease-fire. The force, made up of troops from Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Togo and Guinea, was sent to Liberia after two days of talks between the force's commander and West African leaders in Gambia. The other rebel leader, Prince Johnson, and forces loyal to President Samuel Doe appear to have already accepted a truce.

### Judge Rejects Guam's Abortion Law

**AGANA, Guam (UPI)** — A federal judge ruled Thursday that Guam's abortion law, the most restrictive in the United States, was unconstitutional. Judge Alex Munson of U.S. District Court here ordered a permanent injunction against the law, which made abortion illegal except when the woman's life was in danger. The judge also declared void a scheduled referendum on the issue on this South Pacific island, which is a U.S. territory. The judge's ruling followed a challenge by groups advocating a woman's right to decide whether to have an abortion. The law, signed by Governor Joseph F. Ada on March 19, did not permit abortions in the case of rape or incest and made it a crime to advise a woman about abortion. But on March 26, Judge Munson issued an injunction blocking the law's enforcement while he weighed the challenge. Mr. Ada, who could not be reached for comment Thursday, has 30 days to appeal the decision.

### Mormon Missionaries Slain in Peru

**SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)** — Gunmen shot to death two Mormon missionaries in Peru, the church announced Thursday. It was the second time in 15 months that a pair of Mormon missionaries has been killed in Latin America. On May 24, 1989, two men were shot and killed as they returned to their apartment in La Paz. More than a dozen suspected acts of terrorism — mostly bombings — have been committed against the church's chapels and missionaries in recent years in Bolivia, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. The victims were identified by local church officials as Manuel Antonio Hidalgo, 22, and Christian Andruet Ugarte, 21, both Peruvians. They were killed Wednesday on the outskirts of Huancayo, 195 kilometers (120 miles) east of Lima, as they were going to the home of church members for lunch, according to a statement from the church's world headquarters in Utah.

### Gene Is Found to Curb Cancer Cells

**WASHINGTON (UPI)** — Replacing a defective gene in colon cancer cells can halt their growth in the test tube, a finding that may point the way to new treatments for the disease, researchers reported Thursday. The new work confirms the hunch that the gene plays an important role in suppressing cancerous growth in the colon, and possibly elsewhere in the body, said researchers from Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore, and Case Western Reserve University, in Cleveland. Their findings were published in the journal Science. Healthy people usually have two normal copies of the gene, called p53. But past research by Dr. Bert Vogelstein of Johns Hopkins has shown that in about three-quarters of colon cancer patients one copy of the gene has been lost, and the other copy has mutated. What causes the gene to mutate is still unknown.

### Bhutto Allies Blamed for Violence

**KARACHI, Pakistan (AP)** — The military-backed caretaker government on Thursday blamed partisans of Benazir Bhutto, the former prime minister, for a two-day ethnic rampage in which 30 people died. The police arrested at least 32 suspects, officials said, and all but three are members of Miss Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party. But Interior Minister Zahid Safraz acknowledged that the government had no proof of their involvement. Jam Sadiq Ali, the chief minister of Sindh, Miss Bhutto's home province, said the suspects had hoped to discredit the government that took office after Miss Bhutto was deposed Aug. 6. The violence was sparked by the return of Altaf Hussain, leader of the Mohajir National Movement, which represents Urdu-speaking settlers and opposes native Sindis. The police said at least one person was killed and six were injured when snipers fired into a crowd celebrating Mr. Hussain's return Thursday from medical treatment in London.

### 3 Czechs' 1979 Sentences Annulled

**PRAGUE (AP)** — The Czech Court has formally annulled 1979 prison sentences given President Václav Havel, Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier and Peter Uhl, the head of the state press agency CTK, the agency reported Thursday. The three men were prominent dissidents under the former Communist government. They were sentenced for subversion. In another reminder of the previous leadership, a government official said Thursday that terrorist groups had used Czechoslovakia as a meeting place during those years.

### Albania Raises Some Embassy Walls

**BELGRADE (Reuters)** — Albania has increased the height of walls around some Western embassies in Tirana since thousands of people took refuge in diplomatic missions in July, a U.S. legislator said Thursday. Representative Jim Moody, Democrat of Wisconsin, said he saw tall brick walls around the West German and Greek embassies with broken glass on top. Mr. Moody was in Yugoslavia after a three-day Albanian visit. European diplomats in Tirana confirmed Mr. Moody's report and said high gates were being erected at each end of a street on which most missions are situated, with Albanian soldiers on guard.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### France Beefs Up Force to Fight Fires

**BORMES-LES-MIMOSAS, France (AFP)** — Fire fighting reinforcements, including two Canadair and two Tracker planes, rushed Thursday to the Var region of southern France as winds fanned flames in the region's worst forest fire in 25 years. More than 4,000 firemen and soldiers, backed by about 20 planes and helicopters, battled the flames for a third straight day along a 15-kilometer (nine-mile) stretch between Collobrières and Pierrefeu. A volunteer fireman died Wednesday when a fire of his vehicle burst from the heat of a hill fire behind Nice, officials said Thursday. A state of emergency was declared in the Athos region of northern Greece on Thursday as a 10-day forest fire raged out of control near Greek Orthodox monasteries, local authorities said. (Reuters)

## WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW	PRECIP.		HIGH	LOW	PRECIP.
Amsterdam	58	48	F	Bangkok	88	78	T
Antwerp	58	48	F	Beijing	88	78	T
Berlin	58	48	F	Hong Kong	88	78	T
Birmingham	58	48	F	Kobe	88	78	T
Bombay	88	78	T	Manila	88	78	T
Boston	58	48	F	Osaka	88	78	T
Buenos Aires	58	48	F	Seoul	88	78	T
Calcutta	88	78	T	Singapore	88	78	T
Cardiff	58	48	F	Taipei	88	78	T
Chennai	88	78	T	Tokyo	88	78	T
Copenhagen	58	48	F				
Dublin	58	48	F				
Edinburgh	58	48	F				
Geneva	58	48	F				
Hamburg	58	48	F				
Helsinki	58	48	F				
London	58	48	F				
Lyon	58	48	F				
Moscow	58	48	F				
Munich	58	48	F				
Nairobi	88	78	T				
Paris	58	48	F				
Prague	58	48	F				
Rangoon	88	78	T				
Reykjavik	58	48	F				
Rome	58	48	F				
San Francisco	58	48	F				
Shanghai	88	78	T				
Stockholm	58	48	F				
Sydney	58	48	F				
Taipei	88	78	T				
Tokyo	88	78	T				
Yokohama	88	78	T				

AFRICA				LATIN AMERICA			
	HIGH	LOW	PRECIP.		HIGH	LOW	PRECIP.
Algiers	88	78	T	Buenos Aires	58	48	F
Cairo	88	78	T	Caracas	58	48	F
Cape Town	58	48	F	Guatemala	58	48	F
Conakry	88	78	T	Havana	58	48	F
Dakar	88	78	T	La Paz	58	48	F
Harare	88	78	T	Lima	58	48	F
Johannesburg	58	48	F	Managua	58	48	F
Luanda	88	78	T	Medan	88	78	T
Nairobi	88	78	T	Montevideo	58	48	F
Port of Spain	58	48	F	Quito	58	48	F
Port Louis	58	48	F	Santiago	58	48	F
Port Moresby	88	78	T	Sao Paulo	58	48	F
Port of Spain	58	48	F	Sao Paulo	58	48	F
Port Louis	58	48	F	Sao Paulo	58	48	F
Port Moresby	88	78	T	Sao Paulo	58	48	F
Port of Spain	58	48	F	Sao Paulo	58	48	F
Port Louis	58	48	F	Sao Paulo	58	48	F
Port Moresby	88	78	T	Sao Paulo	58	48	F
Port of Spain	58	48	F	Sao Paulo	58	48	F
Port Louis	58	48	F	Sao Paulo	58	48	F
Port Moresby	88	78	T	Sao Paulo	58	48	F
Port of Spain	58	48	F	Sao Paulo	58	48	F
Port Louis	58	48	F	Sao Paulo	58	48	F
Port Moresby	88	78	T	Sao Paulo	58	48	F
Port of Spain	58	48	F	Sao Paulo	58	48	F
Port Louis	58	48	F	Sao Paulo	58	48	F
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**SALVADOR PEACE TALKS DEADLOCKED** — Representatives of Salvadoran rebels speaking at a news conference in Costa Rica after the latest round of peace talks with El Salvador's government ended in stalemate. Negotiators for the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front and the government raised the possibility of increased fighting. More talks are due in mid-September.

## Bid for Early Primary Gains in California

By Robert Reinhold

**SACRAMENTO, California** — In a move that could profoundly affect presidential elections, the leadership of the California Legislature agreed Wednesday to move up the state's presidential primary to second in the nation after New Hampshire.

If approved by the legislature next week, as expected, and signed by Governor George Deukmejian, the action to hold the primary on the first Tuesday in March could give voters in the most populous state a commanding and possibly decisive role in choosing candidates for both parties.

The California primary has been held in June, after nearly all other states have voted and the race has largely been decided.

Assemblyman Jim Costa, a Democrat from Fresno who sponsored the bill, said:

"This will have a tremendous effect not only in California but na-

tionwide. We have not participated in the nomination for president for the last 18 years for either political party."

He added that in the past, primaries and caucuses in other states had picked 85 percent of the delegates to both party conventions before the California primary.

An early primary will have all the more impact on the 1992 presidential campaign because California is expected to gain five to seven seats in Congress.

That would mean the state would control as many as 52 of the 270 electoral votes needed to elect a president.

The earlier primary would be the third chance for state voters to choose candidates; after the New Hampshire primary and the Iowa caucuses, both in February.

Earlier this year, both parties gave their assent to the California plan.

It was vigorously pushed by the chairman of the Democratic Na-

tional Committee, Ronald H. Brown, who had argued that it would help the party nominate a strong candidate and weed out fringe candidates quickly.

"I think it's terribly important for a state as crucial as California to have an early impact on the nomination," Mr. Brown said Wednesday.

"Anything that gets the show-down states into the process quicker is better for us because it gets the nominating process over sooner," he said.

Under the compromise approved Wednesday, a special presidential primary would be held on the first Tuesday in March during presidential election years.

But the primaries for congressional and state races would still be held in June.

The plan was disputed from the beginning, for national and local reasons alike.

Proponents argued that the political concerns of the most popu-

lar state were being ignored and that millions of dollars in campaign spending and political consulting were being lost to smaller states with earlier primaries or caucuses.

Candidates raised millions of dollars in California, critics argued, and then spent it in Iowa and New Hampshire.

Moreover, said Terry Reardon, chief aide to Mr. Costa, "California has a lot to lose by not having access to the White House."

Opponents argued that "front-loading" the presidential race with a huge costly contest in this vast state would give an unfair advantage to well-known and well-financed candidates, making it almost impossible for a newcomer to get attention.

There were also local objections that the primary would cost the state, struggling with a budget shortfall, from \$30 million to \$40 million and give disgruntled voters yet another election to ignore.

## The Drug Warrior as a Cocaine Suspect

Former Thornburgh Aide Is Described as Archetypal 'Recreational User'

By Michael Isikoff

**SCRANTON, Pennsylvania** — As Henry G. Barr walked into the federal courthouse this week, he looked every bit the dour and methodical prosecutor he had been through much of his nearly 20-year career in professional law enforcement.

It was a proceeding that the former top aide to Attorney General Dick Thornburgh had been through countless times before the reading of criminal charges and the entering of a plea. But this time Mr. Barr was in an uncomfortable new role: drug defendant.

Two weeks ago, in a four-count indictment that dumbfounded his friends and former colleagues at the Justice Department, Mr. Barr, 47, was charged with having used cocaine repeatedly over a four-year period and having led to federal investigators to get a top-level security clearance.

The indictment, which includes two felony counts of having made false statements, has made him a new national symbol of the "recreational cocaine user" and has badly embarrassed his onetime mentor, Mr. Thornburgh.

One of the charges alleges that Mr. Barr continued his cocaine use as late as April 1989, while he was still at the Justice Department as Mr. Thornburgh's special assistant assigned to review major criminal investigations, including drug cases.

That charge, in particular, has infuriated Mr. Thornburgh, who views it as a betrayal by a longtime associate to whom he gave a succession of sensitive state and federal posts, according to the attorney general's aides.

In his first public comments on the case, Mr. Thornburgh said Wednesday on a telephone call-in show on the cable TV network C-SPAN that the case "clearly demonstrates we are going to pursue violations of the drug laws, regardless of their position, regardless of their status and whether or not they are with law enforcement."

Appearing before U.S. District Court Judge Edwin Kosik, Mr. Barr entered a plea of not

guilty and asked for a jury trial, which could take place as early as November.

It could also provide a window into a world of white-collar professionals who used cocaine in and around the state capital of Harrisburg throughout much of the 1980s.

A 15-month investigation has already resulted in guilty pleas by two former Pennsylvania deputy attorneys general, a prominent Harrisburg lawyer and another investment banker.

Although Mr. Barr is the highest ranking of the public officials allegedly involved, there are no suggestions that he was among the heavier users.

"The charges are that Barr may have been using once a month or once every six weeks or so — when someone would turn him on," said one lawyer familiar with the allegations in the case. "It was casual, limited, recreational use."

But even that allegedly limited involvement has baffled Mr. Barr's longtime friends and associates.

"My reading on him is that he was conservative in every way — socially, politically, you name it," said one person who worked closely with Mr. Barr for years and asked not to be identified. "He was a very conventional, family-oriented, straight-laced guy — and very unexciting."

"Whenever you see something like this, you look for reasons," said James West, the acting U.S. attorney in Harrisburg, another associate. "But to me, this remains absolutely shocking."

Henry Barr wouldn't have been on anybody's list to get involved in something like this."

Mr. Barr served as an assistant U.S. attorney in Pittsburgh under Mr. Thornburgh in the 1970s, handling everything from bank fraud to pornography cases. In the early 1980s he received brief statewide renown when Mr. Thornburgh, by then governor of Pennsylvania, named him to head the state Justice Department's Criminal Division.

Mr. Barr, with Mr. West as his deputy, headed up the investigation into a lottery scandal and won some attention for his methodical and successful handling of the case.

But it was also about this time, friends say,

that they began to notice subtle changes in him.

After divorcing his first wife, he grew his hair longer and bought an Alfa Romeo sports car.

It was also about this time, friends say, that Mr. Barr began spending more time with a Pennsylvania deputy attorney general, Richard L. Guida, a flamboyant local prosecutor who was known around Harrisburg as a bon vivant.

Mr. Guida, who left the state Attorney General's Office in 1986 amid allegations of cocaine use, last week pleaded guilty to one felony count of cocaine distribution.

Court papers filed by his lawyer say that Mr. Guida told a grand jury that he first used cocaine with Mr. Barr at a New Year's Eve party in 1984 and continued to use it with him, girlfriends and others over the next four years.

But associates are quick to say that if Mr. Barr had a drug problem, they never saw any indication of it.

In 1984 Governor Thornburgh appointed him as his deputy general counsel and, later, as general counsel, placing him in charge of an office that oversaw more than 300 lawyers throughout state government. And when Mr. Thornburgh became attorney general in 1988, Mr. Barr was one of half a dozen aides who accompanied him to Washington.

During the nine months that he spent at the Justice Department, Mr. Barr served as Mr. Thornburgh's liaison with U.S. attorney's offices and department agencies.

Among his duties was helping Mr. Thornburgh monitor the department's war on drugs. He sat in on meetings of the Reagan administration's National Drug Policy Board and helped mediate disputes over jurisdiction between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration.

In the weeks before the indictment, Mr. Thornburgh and five of his other staff aides were interviewed by the FBI about Mr. Barr. All resolutely denied that they ever saw any indication that he had been using cocaine.

"I would remind you," said a department spokesman, Dan Erzanian, "people who don't wear signs around their neck saying 'I'm a drug user.'"

## New York Acts to Lodge Mentally Ill

By Tim Golden

**NEW YORK** — In New York's most ambitious effort to solve the problem of New York City's homeless mentally ill, Governor Mario M. Cuomo and Mayor David N. Dinkins have signed an agreement to find, refurbish or build new housing for 5,225 mentally ill people by the middle of 1992.

The accord Wednesday brought a formal end to years of bureaucratic infighting over responsibility for the thousands of mentally ill people who are shunted between psychiatric hospitals, city shelters and the streets.

The accord reflected a major shift in the city's philosophy of dealing with the homeless mentally ill — from dependence on large shelters in the early years of the homeless crisis to a concentration on new single-room occupancy apartment buildings staffed by social workers and psychotherapists.

Unlike the highly structured settings of many group homes, the single-room residences offer the mentally ill considerable independence while social workers keep track of their progress.

Mental health advocates praised the signing as a

landmark, but cautioned that community opposition to housing for either the homeless or the mentally ill would have to be overcome before the agreement became a reality.

While the state has pledged more than \$30 million annually to the program on an indefinite basis, Mr. Cuomo had considerable difficulty persuading the legislature to provide \$27 million needed this year.

"This is certainly the first time there has been an agreement of this scope and magnitude," said Irene S. Levine, the director at the National Institute of Mental Health in Bethesda, Maryland, of programs for the homeless.

"But implementing housing is no easy task, and there will be many, many difficulties along the way."

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### The Lombardy



New York

## In Australia, Growth Worries Ecologists

By Michael Richardson

**MARREE, Australia** — When the last heavy rain fell on this tiny, sun-blasted town in March 1989, the flood gauges measured 12 inches (30 centimeters) for the month, three times the average rainfall for an entire year in central Australia.

For once, the standard maps of the continent portrayed an accurate picture: They color the usually dry expanses of the great salt lakes in the interior of the state of South Australia an alluring blue.

Within two months of the deluge, Lake Eyre, 30 miles (50 kilometers) northwest of Marree, had become the world's 16th largest lake.

Today, however, most of the water is gone, and central Australia is returning to its normal desiccated condition. This change is providing ammunition for a growing body of scientists, economists and environmentalists who argue that the time has come to stem the pressure of population on available resources by restricting immigration.

Australia's current immigration program has attracted millions of settlers from all parts of the globe since the end of World War II.

"We have got to say to the rest of the world that Australia is a big country but mainly arid and infertile," said Chris Watson, a soil scientist who heads Australians for an Ecologically Sustainable Population, a private lobbying group.

Responding to growing public concern, the federal government has announced that it will undertake a far-reaching review of immigration to determine a level of population and economic growth for the future that can be sustained. Immigration will be cut by 10 percent in the fiscal year that ends in June. This will reduce the target intake from 140,000 in 1989-90 to

126,000 in 1990-91, although the real decrease may be considerably smaller because only 130,000 immigrants were accepted by Australia in the last fiscal year.

Critics, who accuse the immigration program of placing excessive demands on limited supplies of goods, services and housing in major cities, say that critics should be immediately slashed by at least 50 percent.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke is reluctant to cut immigration sharply, arguing that it would send the wrong signal to the outside world, particularly Asian and Pacific countries, where most immigrants now come from, when Australia is trying to revive its economy by developing stronger trade and investment ties with the region.

"We are a richer, more diverse, better country now because we have been a country of large immigration," he said.

However, Mr. Hawke added that an inquiry into the economic and environmental impacts of immigration was needed to reconcile differing views in Australia.

Since 1949 the Australian population, now 17 million, has increased by nearly 150 percent, mainly because of immigration.

At the present annual growth rate of 1.65 percent it will double in about 45 years and then again in shorter and shorter periods.

Although the country is vast and exports large amounts of wheat, wool, meat and other farm goods, production and population are concentrated on the 10 percent of the land where the soil is arable.

Australia has some of the thinnest, most infertile soils in the world, and government scientists say that two-thirds of the land used for agriculture and grazing is affected by soil degradation.

They also say that protein in wheat has

declined in many areas in the last decade because overplanting has depleted the nitrogen in the soil. Wheat is an export industry worth two billion Australian dollars (\$1.5 billion) a year.

"I worry about our future food supply," said Mr. Watson, of the population group.

The National Farmers' Federation and the Business Council of Australia have contended, however, that calls for restrictions on development would weaken the economy and, thus, prospects for rectifying environmental damage.

About two-thirds of immigrants settle in Sydney and Melbourne, Australia's two biggest cities.

The federal government should do more to encourage immigrants to go to less populous areas of the country that would welcome them, said John Bannon, premier of South Australia and federal president of the governing Australian Labor Party.

But Christabel Young, a senior research fellow in the department of demography at the Australian National University in Canberra, said that the country must move toward a "more advanced philosophy of focusing on the quality of life and well-being of a more slowly expanding population."

Past inquiries into the economic costs and benefits of immigration have produced conflicting conclusions.

A report in February by the Center for International Economics, in Canberra, found that a reduction in immigration from 140,000 to 120,000 a year would depress economic growth and increase inflation.

However, a study by Westpac Banking Corp., Australia's largest bank, said that while immigrants in 1989 brought with them about two billion Australian dollars, federal, state and local governments had to spend about 11 billion dollars to meet their needs for housing, education and other services.

But tests have failed to recreate the same amount of leakage that occurred on the launching pad.

"We couldn't conclude conclusively what the source of the leak was," Mr. Lenoir said. The leaky parts have been replaced on Columbia, which is to be launched Sept. 1.

Since it was learned in June that the \$1.5 billion Hubble Space Telescope was launched with a built-in flaw in its main mirror, NASA has been under pressure to prove that it can manage big space projects. The hydrogen leaks that grounded the manned fleet at about the same time as the announcement of the Hubble flaw intensified the criticism.

## NASA Restores Contact With Magellan

By Kathy Sawyer

**WASHINGTON** — NASA engineers have restored steady contact with the Magellan spacecraft orbiting Venus after it put them through a game of hide-and-seek for more than 20 hours.

Success came Wednesday night and "took a ton off our shoulders," said Tommy Thompson, science manager of the Magellan project.

A National Aeronautics and Space Administration tracking station detected a signal from Magellan, the first since Tuesday night, just after the craft emerged from behind Venus, officials said. After several maneuvers, engineers managed to make the contact steady.

Officials at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, said they were relieved to establish the link long enough to determine that the spacecraft's main operating systems appeared to be healthy.

They have not determined the cause of the problem or decided how to restore full communications.

Dr. Edwin Sherry, a project engineer, said the spacecraft's behavior would have to be investigated and corrected before its mission of mapping Venus could begin.

The spacecraft, launched by the space shuttle Atlantis in May 1989, is on the first U.S. planetary mis-

sion since 1978. The project is the first Jet Propulsion Laboratory planetary flight since the Voyager spacecrafts in 1977.

In the manned part of the space program, officials said Wednesday that they had literally "flushed out" the likely cause of at least part of a hydrogen leak that halted the launching of the space shuttle Columbia this summer: tiny glass beads, half as thick as a sheet of paper, that they have contaminated the system at the factory where the leaky parts were made.

The beads emerged when engineers flushed fluid out of the leaky system, according to Bill Lenoir, who heads the manned space flight office.

At Least 144 Are Killed As Typhoon Hits China

Reuters

**BEIJING** — A typhoon hit China's southern coastal provinces, killing at least 144 people and dumping as much as 55 centimeters (21 inches) of rain, officials said.

The port of Wenzhou in Zhejiang Province was worst hit, with at least 100 people killed by powerful winds and floods, a city spokesman said. About 20,000 people were still trapped by floods.

## Census in the U.S. Is Falling Short

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Preliminary 1990 census figures for half the 50 states show that the tally is running more than 2 percent below the Census Bureau's own projections.

If the trend continues nationwide, it would mean a potential discrepancy of at least 5 million people that would almost certainly raise new challenges about the accuracy of the 1990 count.

Although information is still unavailable from the most populous

states — New York, California, Texas, Florida and Illinois among them — tentative totals for 26 states covering about 28 percent of the total population are consistently coming in almost uniformly below the bureau's most recent estimates.

The big gainers in the state counts that have been released include New Mexico and Delaware, but the 1990 tallies show that neither gained as much as had been expected.

The reasons for the discrepancies in these and several other states are still unclear. Statisticians and demographers cautioned that it was possible that the earlier estimates, not the actual 1990 tally, were askew.

But they pointed out that the trend in 1990 was a reversal of the bureau's experience in 1980, when the census tally turned up 5.1 million more people than estimates made by the bureau had led it to expect.

## Herald Tribune

## DUTY-FREE

A special advertising section appearing on October 23-24, 1990

The International Herald Tribune's two part traveler-oriented duty-free section, DUTY-FREE SHOPPING: AN EXPANDING WORLD, will appear on October 23 and 24 to coincide with the annual Tax Free World Exhibition in Cannes, France.

The lead articles will look at the expanding global activities of the \$13 billion duty-free and tax-free business and assess the trade's future in the post-1992 unified European market. A marketing consultant will analyze "Why We Buy Duty Free" and an opinion piece will urge a rapid end to the confusion existing in the intra-European market.

A team of experts will file a series of market reports that analyze duty free's growth and prospects in Eastern Europe, North America, the Pacific Basin, the Middle East and Africa.

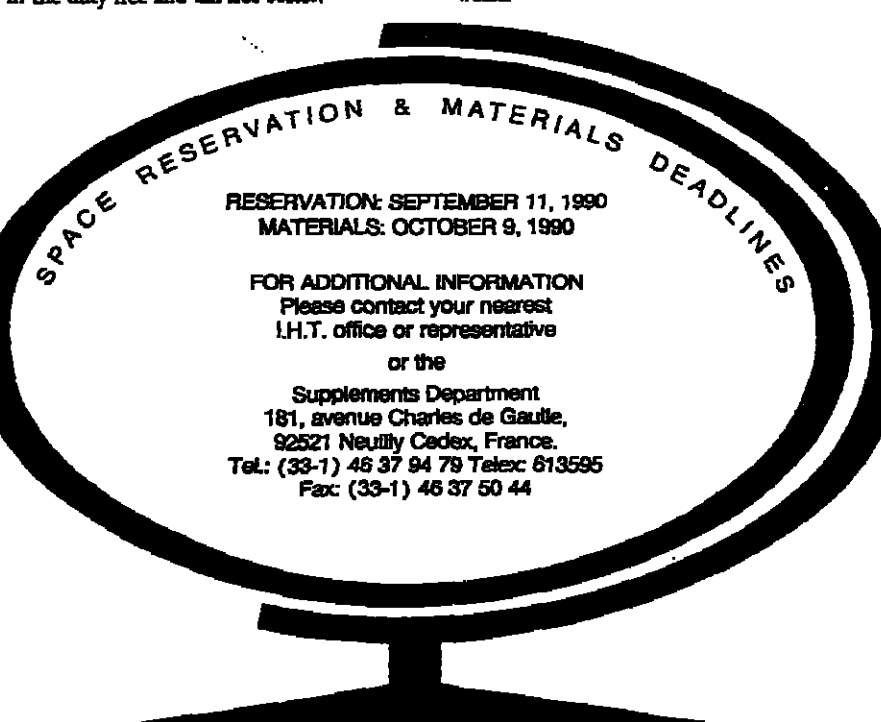
Our novel "Sites and Sounds" section will help the busy traveler plan his/her trip by providing crisp reports and snappy profiles of a number of locations active in the duty-free and tax-free sector.

These include airports and/or downtown shops in Abu Dhabi, Amsterdam, Dubai, Honolulu, London, Moscow, Nairobi, New York, Rome, San Francisco, Singapore and other cities. "Sites and Sounds" will also profile some insight, ferry and border shops.

The themes covered in these reports include an in-depth assessment of innovations and incentives in various outlets, the array of items and layout of stores, and, of course, the level of prices.

Lively charts and graphics will illustrate the evolution of leading outlets and product sectors, from perfumes, fashion and fashion accessories to food and beverages. A concluding article will analyze growth potential in tomorrow's duty-free sector.

Contributors to this section will include duty-free specialist Joel STRATTE McCURE, editors from various trade publications (Duty-Free News International, South Publications, Generation Publications), and business writers from around the world.





# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Brave New Coalition

President George Bush's main goal in the Gulf is to protect moderate Arab states threatened by attack or intimidation from Iraq. His policy has already achieved a brilliant success: A broad front of Arab states are standing up to Saddam Hussein's renegade regime. That is a revolutionary development. But this brave new coalition remains tentative. If the United States were to heed the advice of those now urging pre-emptive military strikes against Iraq, the coalition could shatter, and with it America's standing among moderate Arabs for a generation.

Wise U.S. policy would build on the Arab alliance. It offers a way to isolate and contain Saddam Hussein with minimal bloodshed. It also offers the best long-term approach to defending U.S. interests in the Gulf.

For decades, no Arab leader dared challenge the dogma that Arab unity meant unity against the West, especially against the United States. Cold War divisions once made it possible for Arab leaders like Gamal Abdel Nasser to play off East against West. But the old doctrines make little sense in the world of the 1990s. Iraq's assault on an Arab neighbor buried the old ideology under the urgent need for self-defense.

Urged on by Mr. Bush's energetic diplomacy, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt has rallied other Arabs around a new proposition: They must unite against any aggressor in their region, Arab or foreign, and cooperate with outside powers in a framework of collective security.

The results have been astonishing. Twelve Arab League states have backed a resolution to defend Saudi Arabia with Arab troops. Egyptian and Moroccan contingents already stand beside Saudi Arabia's 65,000-member army. Syrian forces are pledged as well. The United Arab Emirates this week joined Saudi Arabia in giving the United States base rights.

Meanwhile, Baghdad grows ever more isolated. Even radical regimes like Libya denounce Iraqi aggression and hostage-taking. Saddam Hussein revealed himself as a clear threat to vital American interests only when he turned his might against the oil-producing Arab states of the Gulf. His invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2 raised the prospect of an Iraqi stranglehold on oil that could feed his growing appetite for advanced weapons and economic warfare.

The best defense against such threats is to give the Gulf oil states political reinforcement. That means giving the highest priority to consolidating the new Arab alignment and reinforcing it with a broad international consensus on collective security operating through the United Nations.

Unilateral American military action may ultimately prove necessary, and Mr. Bush was surely right in his press conference on Wednesday in refusing to rule it out. But for much of the Arab world to join the rest of the world in facing down Iraq is a political treasure to protect.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## The Toll in South Africa

Even as President Frederik W. de Klerk's white minority government and Nelson Mandela's African National Congress move closer to political talks across the color line in South Africa, violence between the ANC and another leading black claimant for power, Mangosuthu Buthezi's Zulu-based Inkatha movement, gets worse. The battleground is widening beyond its original arena in Natal, and the death toll is measured in the thousands—over 500 lives have been lost in just the last 10 days.

The fury arises in part from the sense that, with white domination easing, there is now something real for blacks to fight over. There is also, thank heaven, a lack of the political habit among many of the people of the townships and homelands. Whatever the reasons, the results constitute a deep embarrassment to all who yearn for racial decency in South Africa and a serious obstacle to the building of a democratic political order.

The ANC, the country's principal black nationalist movement, is trying to ride the great surge of national and international interest in its newly liberated leader, Mr. Mandela, into political primacy. Chief Buthezi's response has included an effort to turn Inkatha from a Zulu movement into a multiracial political party. But political tensions, exacerbated by tribal tensions,

have so far kept Mr. Mandela from meeting with Mr. Buthezi—a step that would presumably serve social peace but would give Mr. Buthezi more political standing than many in the ANC could stand.

As for Mr. de Klerk, he is caught between the white right and the ANC: hard-liners in his own community demand that he crack down harder on the violence, but the ANC suspects that he uses the police to favor Inkatha and it threatens to pull out of political dialogue with him if he reimposes emergency rule. It was only a couple of weeks ago that, in a meeting with the Pretoria government, an ANC spokesman led by Mr. Mandela agreed to suspend armed struggle. Events had already shored up the ANC's capacity for political violence, but formally suspending the option had great symbolic resonance. It meant the ANC was submitting the black fate in South Africa to a political process with the former oppressor, and it gave a major boost to Mr. de Klerk's program of negotiating a new political way.

The loose ends of armed struggle have not yet been tied up. Still, to find violence among blacks increasing as the prospect of interracial violence recedes is a sobering reminder of the great distance yet to be traveled on the road to the end of apartheid.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Mind Your Own Manners

The English Tourist Board has just published a code of behavior for foreign visitors to Britain's historic monuments suggesting, among other things, that they prevent "annoying behavior" by their children. Visitors may find the board's imperious "Twenty Tips for Visitors" even more annoying than obnoxious kids.

Among other tips: "If you take your car, park in a designated space, not just where you please." As the Financial Times points out, since this instruction is widely ignored by the natives, lecturing visitors about it smacks of "Do as we say, not as we do." Likewise, don't pick the flowers,

don't carve your initials on trees, and "don't expect others to clean up after you." In one slightly more hospitable gesture, the board does allow that visitors may complain if they "have just cause." But then it adds, crustily, "Do it politely."

A record 6.3 million foreign visitors spent almost \$13 billion in Britain last year, and the traffic is even heavier this year, welcome or no. Some foreigners may be cowed by the tourist board's curtness. Others may suggest that the board turn its attention to the "annoying behavior" of British hooligans traveling abroad to soccer games.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Comment

### Japan's Stock Market Gloom

Financial and commodity markets are flashing warning signals that trouble lies ahead for the Japanese economy and financial system, and indeed for the other two North Asian economic powerhouses, South Korea and Taiwan. Warning signs in Japan first appeared when the stock market dropped 25 percent in the first quarter. Worries that the economy was overheating and rising interest rates sparked that plunge.

The Middle East crisis and rising oil prices have now added an additional layer of concern among investors that Japan and its nearest neighbors are headed for a bout of inflation. New and sharp falls in Japanese share prices over the past few weeks have swollen the aggregate loss on Japanese stock prices to 32 percent. That is equivalent to the loss of nearly \$12 trillion. Coupled with losses of more than \$200 billion from South Korea and Taiwan, that adds up to a \$1.4 trillion North Asia equity market bloodbath.

Other warnings add weight to the stock market's troubles: the yen has fallen from its 1987 peak; oil prices seem set to remain above \$20 a barrel; Japan's trade surplus is falling and could this year be as little as half its 1988 level; and one by one, Japanese banks are losing their triple-A ratings. If nothing else, all of these developments would seem to negate the popular arguments of the 1980s that Japan was set to replace America as the world's leading (economic and financial) superpower.

But despite the gloom in the trading pits of Tokyo, Seoul and Taipei, there is no

evidence to suggest that Japan or, indeed, North Asia is headed for a full-blown economic crisis. At this stage, the Japanese economy is in no danger of stalling or even slowing significantly this year. Production, savings, investment and consumption are all robust and well-balanced. Corporate balance sheets have never been stronger and reliance on debt is at a record low.

But it is in Japan's financial markets that hidden dangers loom. Japan accommodated American demands for trade adjustment in the 1980s by floating the yen and stimulating the economy by a relaxation of credit. That in turn created a land price explosion of extraordinary and frightening proportions. Japan's land values are now like a hair-trigger bomb sitting at the heart of the world economy. If the bomb were to be allowed to go off and land prices fell, Japanese banks would implode as the 35-to-40 percent of their loan portfolio secured on Japanese land became next to worthless. This in turn would trigger a worldwide recession.

Japan has been through two oil crises, and several serious bouts of inflation in the post-war period. Each time its economy came out stronger. But this shakeout is different and the stakes are higher. In previous crises the fate of the financial system did not hang on the price of land. The government has considerable powers at its disposal and an impressive record of dealing with similar crises. However, the fear of an unraveling financial system will keep Japan's equity and bond markets in a high state of nervous excitement until the crisis phase is over.

—Australian Financial Review (Sydney).

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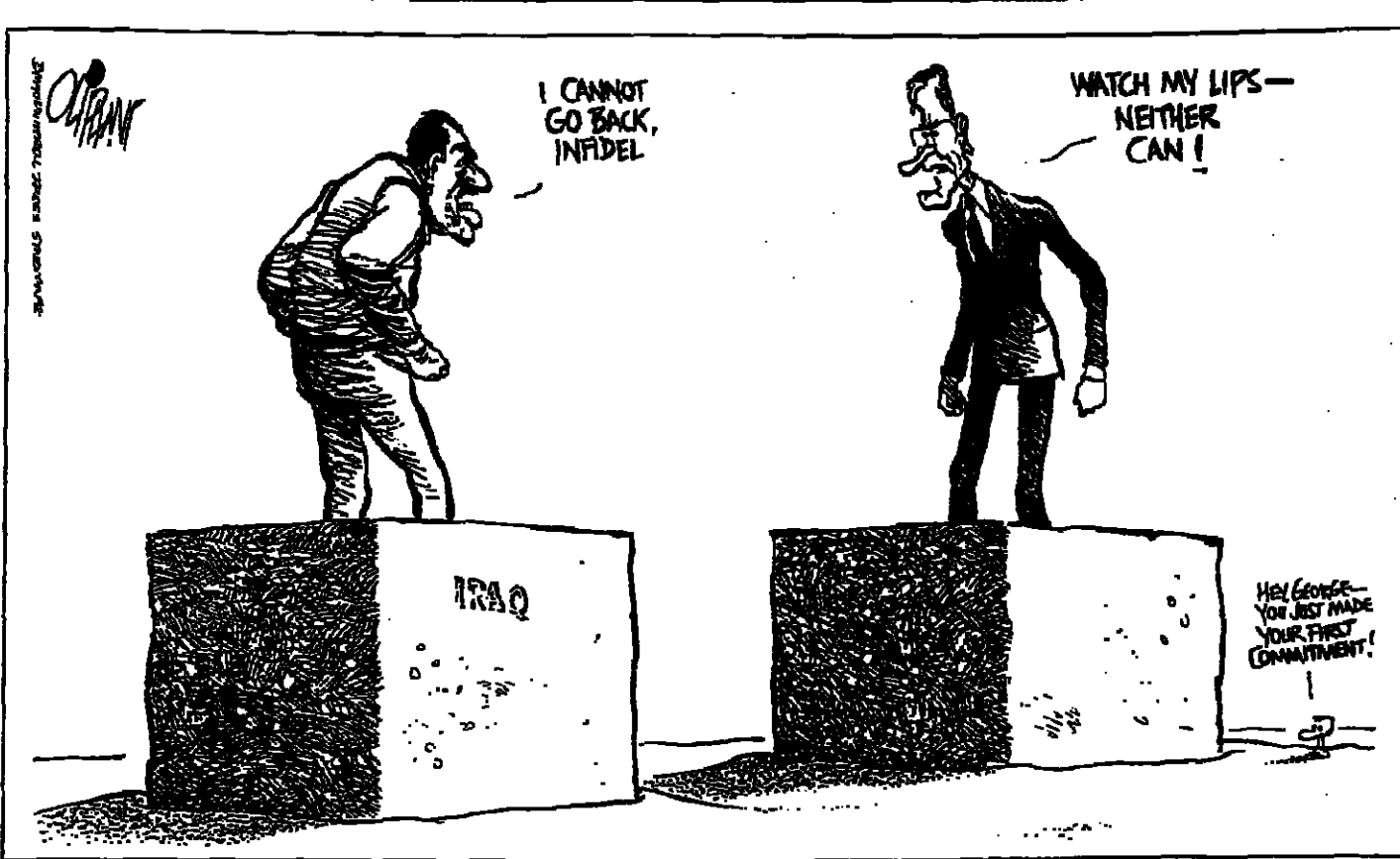
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## OPINION



## Mr. Bush, Your Wager Is My Son

By Alex Molnar

MILWAUKEE — Dear President Bush: I kissed my son goodbye today. He is a 21-year-old Marine. You have ordered him to Saudi Arabia. The letter telling me he was going arrived at our vacation cottage in northern Wisconsin by Express Mail on Aug. 13. We left immediately for North Carolina to be with him. Our vacation was over.

Some commentators say you are continuing your own vacation to avoid appearing trapped in the White House, as President Jimmy Carter was during the Iran hostage crisis. Perhaps that is your reason.

However, as I sat in my motel room watching you on television, looking through my son's hastily written last will and testament and listening to military equipment rumble past, you seemed to me to be both callous and ridiculous chasing golf balls and zipping around in your boat in Kennebunkport.

While visiting my son I had a chance to see him pick his chemical weapons suit and try on his body armor. I don't know if you've ever had this experience, Mr. President. I hope you never will.

I also met many of my son's fellow soldiers. They are fine young men. A number told me that they were from poor families. They joined the Marines as a way of earning enough money to go to college.

None of the young men I met are likely to be invited to serve on the board of directors of a savings and loan association, as your son Neil was. And none of them have parents well enough connected to call or write a general to ensure that their child stays out of harm's way, as Vice President Quayle's parents did for him during the Vietnam War.

I read in today's Raleigh News and Observer that, like you, Mr. Quayle and Secretary of State Baker are on vacation. Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Cheney studies to and from the Gulf. I think this symbolizes a government that no longer has a nonmilitary foreign policy vision, one that uses the military to conceal the fraud that American diplomacy has become.

Yes, you have proved a relatively adept tactician in the last few weeks. But American citizens haven't been on vacation for the better part of a decade we wouldn't be in the spot we are today.

Where were you, Mr. President, when Iraq was killing its own people with poison gas? Why, until the recent crisis, was it business as usual with Saddam Hussein, the man you now call a Hitler?

The Reagan-Bush administration rolled into Washington talking about the magic of a "free market" in oil. You diluted gas-mileage requirements for cars and dismantled federal energy policy. And now you have ordered my son to the Middle East. For what? Cheap gas?

Is the American "way of life" that you say my son is risking his life for the continued "right" of Americans to consume 25 percent to 30 percent of the world's oil?

The "free market" to which you are so fervently devoted has a high price tag, at least for parents like me and young men and women like my son.

Now that we face the prospect of war I intend to support my son and his fellow soldiers by doing everything I can to oppose any offensive U.S. military action in the Gulf. The troops deserve far better than the politicians and policies that hold them hostage.

As my wife and I sat in a little café outside our son's base last week, trying to eat, fighting back tears, a young Marine struck up a conversation with us. As we parted he wished us well and said, "May God forgive us for what we are about to do."

President Bush, the policies you have advocated for the last decade have set the stage for military conflict in the Middle East. Your response to the Iraqi conquest of Kuwait has set in motion events that will pressure you to use our troops not to defend Saudi Arabia but to attack Iraq. And I'm afraid that, as that pressure mounts, you will wage my son's life in a gamble to save your political future.

In the past you have demonstrated no enduring commitment to any principle other than the advancement of your political career. This makes me doubt that you have either the courage or the character to meet the challenge of finding a diplomatic solution to this crisis. If, as I expect, you eventually order American soldiers to attack Iraq then it is God who will have to forgive you, I will not.

The writer, a professor of education at the University of Wisconsin, contributed this to The New York Times.

## Chile Is Breaking the Latin American Cycle

By Tom Wicker

SANTIAGO — About 15,000 buses, unregulated, unscheduled, following any route the owner chooses, rumble through this city, many unstaffed, some half-empty, all spewing pollution—a noxious product of the deregulation that has brought Chile the most open-market economy in Latin America.

The resulting smog is so pervasive that what used to be a spectacular feature of Santiago, the surrounding Andes, can only be seen occasionally. Car owners are allowed to drive into the city only on alternating days. President Patricio Aylwin's government intends soon to order buses over 15 years old (about 4,000 of the worst polluters) off the city's streets.

That's a survival measure representing no real retreat from Chile's commitment — unique in Latin America — to a market economy, open to foreign investment and trade, free of subsidies and regulation, devoted to growth without inflation. "We are determined to break the populist cycle," says Alejandro Foxley, the finance minister. He means the familiar Latin American cycle in which governments yield to social pressure to raise incomes, protect businesses and provide social services beyond revenues, with debt, inflation and sometimes military intervention the result.

In the first five months of the center-left Aylwin government, public expenditures have grown at less than the rate of inflation, and actually have decreased in real terms.

A modest, balanced tax increase — the value-added levy up from 16 percent to 18 percent, a corporate tax on distributed profits raised to 15

percent — will allow a slight rise in spending for the second half and still leave a small surplus for the year. The tax increase was supported by left, right and center, reflecting a new political discipline and all parties' intent to maintain the open economy inherited from the military regime of General Augusto Pinochet.

The collapse of Eastern Europe's communist governments and the turn toward a free market in the Soviet Union have served to strengthen this political attitude. So far, the outlook is favorable. Chile now exports 30 percent of its gross national product, which compares well with such prosperous nations as Sweden and Denmark. Mr. Foxley aims to increase that to 35 percent by 1994 — "with a little bit of value added" to natural resources by new light industries.

Debt to foreign banks — under \$5 billion in a \$25 billion economy — is less than half that of a few years ago. In November, the finance minister expects negotiations with the banks to result in Chile's return to "voluntary credit markets."

Foreign investment is encouraged under the same rules as for Chilean investors, and repatriation of profits is guaranteed.

Mr. Aylwin and Mr. Foxley are under public pressure, however, to deal quickly with the major internal problems that General Pinochet also bequeathed — concentration of private income in the hands of the wealthy, producing a widely shared

sense of inequity, and a sharp imbalance between private affluence and rigidly social services.

General Pinochet regarded health, education and housing as responsibilities primarily of the private sector and did little to support them. In the last year before he took power, Chile spent 7.4 percent of GNP on education; now the figure is 2.7 percent.

For the 18 years of the Pinochet regime, moreover, wages were held down and unemployment averaged 18 percent (which means a much higher rate in many of those years). The rights of organized labor were virtually eliminated.

It is not only the center-left Aylwin government that recognizes the long neglect of social needs. Andrés Allamand, leader of the rightist Renovación Nacional party and a possible future presidential candidate, speaks passionately about Chile's need for a revamped education system to prepare young people for the "real world" of technology and computers. He concedes, "Many social problems exist."

Mr. Aylwin and Mr. Foxley are trying to steer a difficult course by dealing with those problems — restoring some rights to labor, for instance — without yielding to demands that they raise expenditures at a rate and to levels that would bring on deficits and inflation. Their priority is to keep the economy growing, to provide jobs and to produce revenues that will permit orderly expansion of social services.

That goal will be aided, they say, when and if the United States makes good on President Bush's proffered free-trade agreement. With its wide-open economy, they insist, Chile has done its part.

The New York Times

## Africa: Drifting Off the Map of the World's Concerns

By Salim Lone

NEW YORK — For some time now, and especially since international interest and resources began to turn dramatically toward Eastern Europe last year, Africa has been struggling to find ways to ensure that the West continues to consider the world's neediest and most crisis-ridden region an important policy concern. But the overwhelming Western response to the invasion of Kuwait shows how tough this is going to be for a continent becoming increasingly marginalized in international policy terms. It is unimaginable that any inter-African crisis would lead to a similarly strong international reaction.

Even before the Gulf crisis symbolically brought home how far the continent has drifted from mainstream Western interests, Africans were becoming skeptical of assurances that the turn toward Eastern Europe would not be at their expense. That skepticism had deepened last month, when the Houston international economic summit's aid deliberations focused not on Africa but on the Soviet Union. Since 1986, when the United Nations recognized the imperiled state of African economies, each of these summits had regularly adopted measures to foster economic recovery on the continent. Before last

year's summit in Paris, for example, George Bush and François Mitterrand had both announced their first-ever debt write-offs for a group of sub-Saharan countries.

It is clear that in the post-Cold War era, which has robbed Africa of whatever strategic significance that superpower rivalry provided it, the continent and its supporters have an extraordinary task ahead of them: to convince increasingly hard-headed policymakers of the need to assist a region whose problematic economies and poor future prospects seem less and less relevant to the growth of richer countries. This task will be made even more difficult if oil prices escalate and cripple African economies as well as Western aid budgets.

But in the long run, it is not the Gulf region but developments in Eastern Europe that pose the greatest challenges to African governments.

Already under pressure from restrictive populations briding at years of austerity programs, Africa has been confronted in recent months with a wave of demands for political pluralism triggered by popular repudiation of single-party rule in the East bloc countries. Adding to the pressure on

governments in this area is the demand by senior U.S. and other Western officials that, with Eastern Europe, the level of democratization within Africa will soon condition the amount of assistance allocated to it.

Everywhere one travels on the continent, one finds intense concern about these developments and conditionalities. Africans note that donors are not saying that political pluralism will lead to more aid, only that those countries not democratizing will receive less. Most Africans also know that the continent cannot possibly compete with Eastern Europe as a magnet for Western investment — indeed, this had trickled to a virtual halt even in once-favored countries such as Nigeria, Ivory Coast and Kenya well before the new opportunities opened up in Eastern Europe.

So they suspect on the whole that the toughened donor attitudes actually herald a cutback on aid and a general disengagement from a region that is becoming more and more isolated geopolitically and economically.

Naturally, there is bitterness in many quarters about these new attitudes, as there is about the speed and volume of assistance being organized

for developed Eastern Europe economies when compared with the slow pace of desperately needed debt relief and resource inflows for the world's most impoverished continent.

There is particular bitterness over the fact that the seeming disengagement from the continent comes while the majority of African countries are pursuing politically risky economic policy reforms that were urged on them by donors as prerequisites for increased assistance and investment.

Donors have a right to play a role in determining how their aid is used and to encourage political pluralism and respect for human rights. But crude conditionality — which bases assistance on how strictly a country follows policies chosen by the donors — is counterproductive. It might elicit compliance from resource-starved states, but it also breeds resentment.

In any event, no reforms will work unless they are, and are seen to be, nationally inspired. Nor can the diversity of African situations be addressed through the application of standard formulas that many donors advocate for all African countries.

Donors need to look carefully at how each country is proceeding in its own context. Most African countries have broken radically with their past orientations and have initiated actions that call for enormous sacrifices from their people and carry real risks for incumbent governments. Politically, many are moving to adjust to new domestic pressures for pluralism.

To succeed, such countries need less conditionality and much more assistance. Their economic reforms will never succeed without such support, nor can the democratization that the donors are pushing for take place in a climate of extreme deprivation. The one bright spot in this uphill struggle is that Africa's needs for external assistance are minuscule compared with the resources required for Eastern Europe and the major debt-distressed countries of the Third World.

The writer, a Kenyan, is editor in chief of Africa Recovery, a United Nations publication. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1890: Bulgaria's Goal

SOFIA — The Bulgarian Premier has declared that he is rapidly advancing towards his great object, which is to create an independent nation, so permeated with a sense of its own dignity and power as no longer to rely upon the presence of himself or any other one particular chief. "The first thing to be done," he said, "was to eradicate the idea of Russian omnipotence."

### 1915: Diplomatic Break?

WASHINGTON — President Wilson is ready to demand the recall of the German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, it was established today [Aug. 23] in official circles. Everything is ready for a diplomatic rupture over the sinking of the passenger ship, Arabic, unless Germany climbs down. Joseph Tumulty, Mr. Wilson's Secretary, said of the situation with Germany: "At this solemn hour our President stands as the defender, the conservator and the spokesman of

the inalienable rights of Americans on land and sea. To all the world he represents the majesty, the integrity, the very sovereignty of a great people interested in maintaining at every cost those rights of international law and humanity so vital to the life of the nation itself."

### 1940: U.S. Warns Japan

HONGKONG — The United States has delivered a new and drastic warning to Japan that the time of reckoning must come if Japan persists in her present course in eastern Asia, reliable informants said today [Aug. 24]. The warning was reported to have been delivered personally to Japanese Ambassador Kenseki Horikuchi in Washington by Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles. The warning was forwarded to Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka in Tokyo. He has not replied to it and probably will not do so, the informants said. — From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

## Hong Kong Didn't Create the Mistrust

By Michael Leifer

HONG KONG — A refusal to come to terms with the blood-letting in Beijing in June 1989, when troops crushed the pro-democracy movement, reinforces the deep mistrust with which the government in Beijing views the residual British administration of Hong Kong. A recent visit to China by a junior minister from London failed to overcome the suspicion that Britain is intent on leaving a subversive legacy after July 1997, when the territory reverts to Chinese rule.

Sustained mistrust makes cooperation between China and Britain over the future of Hong Kong a difficult exercise. Foremost among Chinese concerns is the British nationality act. Under it, citizenship with automatic right of abode in Britain is to be given to 50,000 Hong Kong heads of household

and their families. The aim of the legislation is to stem the flow of talented emigrants, especially from those branches of the administration and other services that are essential to the viability of the territory. Migration from Hong Kong now is occurring at a rate of more than 50,000 people a year.

The act is intended to dissuade essential personnel from emigrating out of fear of being trapped by a Chinese regime that showed no compunction in massing its citizens.

China has made its criticisms of the act quite explicit. Britain has been accused of contravening the spirit and essence of the 1984 agreement that will transfer Hong Kong to China. The Foreign Ministry in

Beijing reiterated Chinese refusal to recognize British citizenship granted under the act. The ministry insisted that the passports that are to be issued under it must not be used for entry into or exit from the Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong, as the territory will be called after July 1997.

In attacking the act, China accused Britain of looking for "beneficiaries" in major posts in Hong Kong. Li Hou, deputy director of the office for Hong Kong and Macau affairs in the State Council in Beijing, used stronger language. He described the act as an attempt to stack the higher echelons of the administration after 1997 with people "with their hearts in London."

Underlying the mistrust with which China views British policy is a problem of governmental legitimacy. The British nationality act was a calculated response to an acute crisis of confidence in Hong Kong caused by the Beijing massacre. If the Chinese government tolerated adoption and implementation of the act, it would be admitting, at least implicitly, that the alienation of the people of Hong Kong was a direct consequence of the events in June 1989.

China is not prepared to accept any responsibility for those events. It is not even prepared to acknowledge their significance. The attack on the British nationality act is part of a practice of self-delusion by a government that has become beleaguered and dependent on military support.

The writer, professor of international relations at the London School of Economics and Political Science, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## The Future Will Be Written in Beijing

CAPITALISTS HAVE recovered their confidence in Hong Kong, but ordinary Hong Kong residents remain nervous. Their British rulers clearly intend to proceed with the 1997 transfer of authority to Beijing, as if the political cataclysm on the mainland last year hadn't happened. If Hong Kong's people want to retain any of their liberties, they will have to look out for themselves, and hope for early political changes in China.

Some are seeking individual solutions, by emigrating or by applying for foreign residency status as a kind of insurance. But others have now taken to politics, working to accelerate development of a self-sufficient, pluralistic Hong Kong during the remaining years of British rule.

Before last year's lurch away from reform policies on the mainland, it was easy to imagine that the Beijing authorities would want to maintain Hong Kong as a capitalist gateway to the new industrial boom towns of China's southern coast. Then came the showdown in Beijing over student demands for political as well as economic liberalization. Deng Xiaoping himself chose repression over development and more democratic rule.

That choice made people think again about whether Beijing valued Hong Kong's economic assets enough to tolerate its more open political style. No one can predict what the political situation in China will be seven years hence. Yet for all Hong Kong's brave efforts to protect its liberties, its future chiefly depends on how quickly politics evolves on the mainland.

—David C. Unger, writing in The New York Times.







FACE-OFF IN THE GULF: U.S., defying Baghdad over embassy shutdowns, gives details of reserve mobilization

Walking a Line: Jordan's King Is Caught Between Friends

By Joseph B. Treaster  
New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — As the Gulf crisis deepens, the quandary of King Hussein of Jordan is becoming more acute.

Caught between two powerful friends — Iraq and the United States — he is trying not to take sides. But he is drawing criticism from the West for seeming to tilt toward Iraq as he hesitates on enforcing the United Nations trade embargo.

Long valued by the United States as a practitioner of moderate politics in a volatile region, the king has adopted an extremely cautious public style in the crisis.

At a news conference Wednesday, for example, he was asked to explain his position on Iraq's decision to take thousands of Americans and other foreigners hostage and to use some of them as human shields.

"That is Iraq policy and position as you know it to be," he responded. "And I hope conditions would improve for these people to leave."

The king, who on Thursday set out on a new round of shuttle diplomacy to Baghdad and other Arab capitals, maintains that his professed neutrality grows out of a desire to play a role as peacemaker.

Some Western diplomats question whether other leaders might not offer at least as much potential as intermediaries. But they say that as the leader of a tiny country of 2.8 million people, sandwiched between the powerful military forces of Iraq and Israel, self-preservation dictates a middle course for King Hussein.

"The king is not an anti-Western man," said Kamal

NEWS ANALYSIS

Abu Jaber, director of the Jordanian Center for Middle Eastern Studies and a regular visitor to the palace. "He is the only person trying to defuse the situation in a rational way. The king says that the more you trap Iraq and paint it into a corner, the more dangerous it becomes."

King Hussein's remarks suggest that, emotionally, he would like to side with Iraq. He said Wednesday that President Saddam Hussein of Iraq had been the victim of an international campaign of vilification.

But throwing in with Iraq would make the king a pariah, too, and bring an end to financial aid from Saudi Arabia and other Gulf oil nations as well as the United States.

On the other hand, siding with Washington would

make him a frontline enemy of Iraq and, even in a nation with the tight internal security of Jordan, such a move would probably ignite waves of protests from a population that adores Saddam Hussein as the embodiment of Arab dignity and pride.

The king is also confronting serious domestic problems in connection with the influx of refugees after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, he said at his news conference.

King Hussein's handling of the UN sanctions against Iraq epitomizes his Gulf crisis policy.

He says that Jordan feels obliged to comply with the sanctions. But more than two weeks after they were voted by the UN Security Council, his aides are seeking clarification of what is allowed through and what is not.

Clearly, a strong endorsement of the sanctions would put an end to the king's neutrality.

"I think he is still desperately hoping that something can be worked out to solve the crisis," one diplomat said. "And as long as he clings to that belief he will try to avoid implementing the sanctions."

The sanctions were apparently an important element in the king's meeting with President George Bush in Maine last week.

Some diplomats here say they believe that the king persuaded Mr. Bush that Jordan could not take a hard stand on sanctions.

One gave risk, the diplomats say, is the possibility of such tumultuous protests that the king would be toppled, probably to be replaced by a radical from Jordan's majority Palestinian population, or a surrogate of Iraq, neither of which would bode well for the United States.

After the meeting, Mr. Bush told reporters he was encouraged that Jordan would soon be going along with the sanctions. The king, however, said Jordan had not altered its position. A few days later, American ships began blocking the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba, and the king raised no objection.

Some diplomats say they think Mr. Bush and the king worked out an arrangement that denies imported goods to Iraq but did not appear to require action by King Hussein.

A ramification of sanctions enforced by Amman would be a halt in petroleum from Iraq, which supplies 90 percent of Jordan's needs.

On Wednesday, without reference to Iraq, Saudi Arabia announced that it would begin providing Jordan about half its annual petroleum requirements.

More Iraq Evacuees Flood Into Jordan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RUWEISHED, Jordan — Refugees continued to pour into Jordan on Thursday despite a government order to close the border to foreigners fleeing Iraq and Kuwait.

Two-way commercial traffic also flowed, in defiance of United Nations sanctions against Baghdad.

And more than 100 Arabs and Westerners arrived in Amman by air Thursday.

Meanwhile, King Hussein flew to Yemen on Thursday on the first stop of a round of regional visits aimed at settling the Gulf crisis, which began with Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2.

The Jordanian frontier was to have been closed to foreigners at midnight, but a senior security official said 5,000 refugees, mostly Egyptians, passed through the Ruweished border post early Thursday. The post, 385 kilometers (240 miles) northeast of Amman, is the only crossing point from Iraq.

The security official said another 20,000 people, mostly Arabs and Asians, were waiting on the Iraqi side at Ruweished, 75 miles east of Ruweished. Jordan would allow them in too, he said.

The security official said the refugees were being given a few hours' grace, and indicated the border would be closed later. He did not specify a time.

"We will be breaking the Interior Ministry rules just this one time and we will allow the crowd to cross into Jordan today," the official said. He said Jordan had notified Iraqi authorities of the closing of the frontier to refugees, and Iraq

had stopped granting exit permits.

The decision to close the border came after King Hussein complained that Jordan simply could not cope with the flood of refugees.

At a news conference on Wednesday, the king said 185,000 people had arrived in Jordan since the crisis began. Only 67,000 had gone on to other destinations, he said.

On Wednesday alone, he said, 42,000 refugees arrived at the border.

"We are encountering enormous difficulties in meeting the needs of these people," he said.

Commercial and oil trucks could be seen Thursday, crossing in either direction between Jordan and Iraq at a rate of one every five minutes. This indicated that Jordan has still not enforced the UN sanctions.

A senior official at the border post said the border closing "does not apply to trade between the two countries; it only applies to people coming in."

Jordan took no immediate action to stop Iraqi Airways flights, which are ferrying between 300 and 400 people from Baghdad daily.

An Iraqi Airways plane from Baghdad arrived early in the day and left for the Iraqi capital an hour later.

The flight, according to correspondents and diplomatic sources, carried 80 UN officials of various nationalities and their families, along with 16 South Koreans, four Japanese, two Canadians, a Briton, a West German and citizens of Czechoslovakia and Norway.

(AP, AFP)

Responding to the Gulf Crisis: Europeans Absorb Lessons

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Although cautiously congratulating themselves on strengthening Europe's military role in the Gulf, European officials are also asking why it took so long to get a collective European response.

Their questions relate to Europe's staying-power in an escalating crisis and even to the long-term prospects for a united Europe.

Europe's uneven reactions in this crisis reflect the same problems

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that have inhibited efforts to forge a united, assertive foreign policy under the European Community.

European nations, historically, have different attitudes to the Middle East. In the coalition politics of most European governments, compromises over security issues have become routine. In most European countries, decades of relying on the United States have caused the political stances that would support military action to atrophy.

The Gulf crisis has cooled some wishful thinking that Europe, with the Soviet Union tamed, was entering an era when military power would be dwarfed by political and economic strength.

Instead, Europe finds itself still dependent on the punch and reach of U.S. forces and the decision-

making machinery in Washington. The Gulf crisis, European officials say, could prefigure similarly unpredictable, sudden conflicts between countries armed with increasingly destructive, long-range weapons in, for example, North Africa or the Indian subcontinent.

So European governments have backed up diplomacy with force — "putting their ships where their votes are," said the British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd.

Europe's planned task force to the Gulf will be the largest foreign military campaign by European nations since the ill-fated Suez expedition in 1956 in which British and French forces tried to thwart President Gamal-Abdel Nasser of Egypt.

The French-British force withdrew after pressure from the United States and the Soviet Union, reinforced by other European nations. That shock helped create the European Community in 1958 and colored European politics with the need for an international consensus prior to any military intervention.

In the Gulf, "we are doing decently for the moment, even facing up to the likelihood of a shooting war," an official in Brussels said.

European governments had no sooner agreed to order their navies to cooperate in the Gulf than they started to disagree about how to interpret the significance of their accord for the future of security cooperation in Europe.

In Britain, which has done the

most in the Gulf, Europe's ragged performance has confirmed scorn for ideas of a single European Community foreign policy.

Paris and Bonn, vocal advocates of EC political unity, have delivered less than most of Europe expected from them in the crisis. Yet they maintain that it will be seen retrospectively as a milestone toward a united Europe.

Britain has historical and political reasons for its prompt response. Britain was the protecting power in the Gulf until it yielded the United States in the late 1960s. In leaping to President George Bush's side, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher grasped the opportunity to revive Britain's special relationship with Washington after strains over German reunification.

France, by contrast, sought to delay any action, including even a joint European stance, partly because President Francois Mitterrand seemed slow to see that the Gulf confrontation posed a new kind of challenge for the West.

Critics accused Mr. Mitterrand, 75, of failing to grasp French interests at a historic watershed, citing French clumsiness toward Bonn on German reunification and the deteriorating outlook for France's client-states in West Africa.

France has often distanced itself from U.S. action in the Middle East, apparently in hope of court- ing Arab nations. Iraq owes France \$6 billion for weapons deliveries, and politicians in all parties have accepted Iraqi funds.

Mr. Mitterrand closed ranks with the Western allies only after opinion polls revealed impatience at his inaction.

Public opinion in West Germany forced Chancellor Helmut Kohl away from action. Indebted to Mr. Bush over reunification, Mr. Kohl sought to mobilize his European neighbors to act in the Gulf.

But Mr. Kohl found himself unable to deliver on promises to his allies of an active German role, partly because domestic public opinion was preoccupied with mounting signs of economic collapse in East Germany.

For Italy and Spain, involvement in the Gulf marks a turning point in Middle East policy away from their traditional reluctance to risk confronting the Arabs. The Cold War's end has refocused their security concerns on the Mediterranean.

Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands felt uneasy about the fate of small countries. Politicians agreed to military action, breaking their habit of making compromises on security issues in order to protect fragile governing coalitions.

In Europe's show of strength, leaders still crave the political legitimacy of UN resolutions, but this — notably thanks to change of Soviet behavior in the Security Council — is no longer a hypocritical formula for paralysis.

Foreign Nationals in Iraq and Kuwait

Estimates for the nearly 3 million foreign nationals still in Iraq and Kuwait.

Western Nations	Kuwait	Iraq	Egypt	Kuwait	Iraq
Britain	4,000	700	Palestinians	120,000	1.6 million
U.S.	2,500	600	Indians	300,000	170,000
West Germany	290	450	Pakistanis	170,000	10,000
Canada	500	200	Sri Lanka	90,000	up to 10,000
France	290	270	Bangladesh	100,000	unknown
Italy	135	at least 330	Iran	63,000	15,000
Ireland	50	300	Philippines	55,000	unknown
Greece	180	30	Morocco	48,000	5,000
Netherlands	83	150	Yugoslavia	6,000	30,000
Spain	106	34	Soviet Union	300	7,000
Switzerland	total in Kuwait and Iraq 99		Thailand	200	9,000
Sweden	0	160	China	5,600	6,200
Australia	90	69	Turkey	3,000	unknown
New Zealand	10	70	Tunisia	2,500	up to 4,000
Denmark	83	17	Poland	1,565	2,000
Portugal	50	50	South Korea	30-40	2,700
Belgium	21	38	Indonesia	96	612
Finland	0	40	Japan	709	unknown
Cyprus	30	10	Czechoslovakia	278	208
Norway	17	35	Hungary	26	366
Luxembourg	2	4	Brazil	5	182
			Argentina	338 total in Kuwait and Iraq	
			Hong Kong	51 total in Kuwait and Iraq	
			Mexico	19 total in Kuwait and Iraq	
			Chile	17 total in Kuwait and Iraq	

Source: Reuters

Americans at Chemical Site?

By Stephen Engelberg  
New York Times Service

WARSAW — A group of 35 Americans, including 7 women and 2 children, were moved last week to an Iraqi chemical factory near the Syrian border, Polish workers returning from Iraq said in a newspaper report published Thursday.

The newspaper, Gazeta Wyborcza, quoted unidentified Poles as providing the first confirmation that Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi leader, had carried out his threat to put Americans at key industrial and military sites. The newspaper said the 35 Americans arrived at the factory in the Iraqi city of Al Qaim on Friday.

Krzysztof Leski, the reporter at Gazeta who interviewed the Polish workers aboard a flight from Amman to Warsaw, said the group was reluctant to talk about what they characterized as "Iraqi military secrets." He said the workers were vague about what was being produced at the plant.

According to Mr. Leski, one of the Poles said cryptically: "It's a chemical plant — you know what it means."

The article also quoted Polish workers as having been told by Iraqi soldiers in a second Iraqi factory that Americans had been brought there and were being held under guard.

That factory, in Al Kajji, was said by the Poles to be engaged in the manufacture of tools. The Polish workers said they did not themselves see the Americans.

There are nearly 3,000 Poles working in Iraq on various projects, and Polish officials acknowledged several days ago that some of them were working on military-related projects.

■ **Britons Are Located in Kuwait**

Britain said Thursday that all 135 nationals detained by Iraqi forces in Kuwait had been accounted for and were probably held in civilian quarters in Kuwait City, news agencies reported from London.

A Foreign Office spokesman said, "We believe that those originally held at a military installation may have been transferred to civilian establishments in Kuwait City."

■ **Initial U.S. Mobilization of Reserves Will Be 49,700, Cheney Announces**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said Thursday that as many as 49,700 military reservists would initially be called to active duty to bolster the U.S. buildup in Saudi Arabia.

Some members of the army, navy, air force and Coast Guard reserves could get the call as early as Friday, said Mr. Cheney's press secretary, Pete Williams. On Wednesday, President George Bush authorized the first activation of U.S. reserve forces since the Vietnam War.

"We will call up only what we need and only when we need it," Mr. Williams said.

Britain announced that it would send a second squadron of Tornado warplanes to the Gulf. It described the deployment of some of the West's most advanced attack aircraft as a defensive action.

Defense Secretary Tom King said at a news conference that a 12-aircraft squadron of Tornado GR-1 fighter-bombers was likely to be sent within five to seven days to Bahrain to "provide a capability, day and night, to counter any attack by Iraqi armor or concentration of forces."

These were among the other military developments on Thursday:

● Three U.S. warships sailed through the Suez Canal on their way to join the Western armada in the Gulf region, shipping officials said. The frigates Elmer Montgomery and Thomas C. Hart and the fast combat support ship Detroit were among a southbound convoy heading for the Red Sea.

● The Pentagon said four navy minesweepers were being sent to the Middle East. The Adroit, the Leader, the Avenger and the Impervious will be taken to the Gulf area aboard the commercial ship Super Servant 3.

● The U.S. Army said some of its units in West Germany were being sent to the region. For "reasons of operational security" the army statement did not give figures or identify the units. It said the Army's European headquarters in Heidelberg was "providing aviation, medical and other types of support" to the

U.S. military operation in Saudi Arabia. There are about 250,000 U.S. soldiers in West Germany.

● Afghan rebels based in Pakistan announced that they would send 2,000 fighters to Saudi Arabia. "The painful events of the Gulf region are a fresh wound over our old wounds," said Burhanuddin Rabbani, leader of one of seven rebel groups based in Pakistan. "No Muslim can condone the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait." The Afghan insurgents have been financed by the United States, Saudi Arabia and other sympathetic Islamic countries.

Mr. Cheney approved plans for a reserve call-up that were presented at a Pentagon meeting by the service chiefs.

Mr. Williams, the spokesman, said most reserves put on active duty would be sent to the Gulf area. He said that others would be placed in domestic posts vacated by troops sent to Saudi Arabia and that some others could go to Europe if U.S. forces from countries in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization were sent to the Middle East.

Of the army reserves to be put on active duty, about half will perform jobs such as handling of fuel, food, water and ammunition and providing truck transportation. Mr. Williams said. Most of these tasks will be done in or around Saudi Arabia, he said.

The navy plans to call reservists with skills in dock handling and medical services, and the air force needs pilots for long-range supply flights to Saudi Arabia, he said.

The call-up of reserves will be for an initial 90-day period, Mr. Williams said. Mr. Bush has the authority to extend any call-up for an additional 90 days without declaring a national emergency.

In London, Mr. King said the new British deployment had been agreed on in consultation with the United States and other allies.

In response to a question, he discounted reports that Iraq had moved surface-to-surface Scud missiles into Kuwait.

(AP, Reuters)

U.S. Questions Role Of Soviet Advisers

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States said Thursday that the presence of Soviet military advisers in Iraq could violate United Nations sanctions.

The Soviet Union, which was Baghdad's biggest arms supplier, said it stopped arms shipments to Baghdad after Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2. But Moscow disclosed on Wednesday that it has 193 military advisers in Iraq.

A State Department spokesman, Richard A. Boucher, said that U.S. officials have had several diplomatic exchanges with Moscow on the question of the advisers.

He said that "our general impression is that there are perhaps significantly more Soviet personnel who are related to military activities" than 193.

He said Washington believed the UN sanctions extended to the provision of such services to Iraq and that even if they did not, "we believe strongly that it is inappropriate to provide any sort of military services to Iraq."

■ **Soviets Urge Diplomacy**

David Hoffman and David Remnick of The Washington Post reported earlier:

The Soviet leadership, wary of a strictly military solution to the Gulf crisis, is playing a growing role in urging the Bush administration to give diplomacy time to work before using force to back up UN sanctions against Iraq, according to Soviet and U.S. officials.

In a series of almost daily messages, Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze has told Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d that although Moscow supports the UN embargo against Iraq, Moscow does not believe the time has come to use warships to enforce it, the officials said.

Moscow so far has declined to support a U.S. push for a Security Council resolution authorizing "minimum use of force" to block Iraqi shipping.

In a series of almost daily messages, Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze has told Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d that although Moscow supports the UN embargo against Iraq, Moscow does not believe the time has come to use warships to enforce it, the officials said.

Moscow so far has declined to support a U.S. push for a Security Council resolution authorizing "minimum use of force" to block Iraqi shipping.

In addition, this official said, the Soviets have told the United States "they don't want to burn all their bridges with the Iraqis."

Waldheim Plans Mission to Baghdad

New York Times Service

VIENNA — President Kurt Waldheim is planning a "peace mission" to Baghdad in order to discuss the release of Western hostages with President Saddam Hussein, an Austrian official said.

The president's office would not confirm the plans.

But a government official said Mr. Waldheim intended to leave "rather soon," most likely by the end of this week, for Baghdad where he hoped to help defuse the crisis in the Middle East.

It was not clear whether Mr. Hussein had extended an invitation to Mr. Waldheim, whom he knows personally. In 1980, when he was the United Nations secretary-general, Mr. Waldheim went to Tehran in an attempt to gain release for American hostages being held there.

Austria is supporting the UN sanctions against Iraq and has decided to keep its embassy open in Kuwait City.

Yemen Tells Port Workers Not to Unload Iraqi Tanker

The Associated Press

ADEN, Yemen — The government has instructed port authorities not to unload an Iraqi oil tanker, a port official said Thursday, an indication that Yemen is honoring the trade embargo against Iraq.

The port official, who identified himself only as Captain Barakat, said the port had been told not to deal with the tanker, Ain Zalah, anchored near the Aden oil terminal.

Yemen told the United Nations Security Council earlier this week that it would adhere to the UN sanctions imposed on Iraq after its invasion and annexation of Kuwait. The sanctions restrict oil and other goods flowing into and out of Iraq.

Shipping officials said they did not know when the Ain Zalah had arrived, but a Western diplomat said he had been told it was early Wednesday.

The ship was one of four Iraqi tankers in the vicinity. Shipping officials said the empty cargo ship Baha Gurgur and the empty oil tankers Fao and Qadisiyah were also anchored outside the oil terminal.

The Baha Gurgur was one of two Iraqi tankers that refused to stop Saturday when U.S. Navy frigates fired warning shots across their bows. Iraq has said that the Baha Gurgur sailed to Aden to pick up a load of fuel oil.

Shipping officials said it had been shadowed by an unidentified U.S. warship until it reached Yemeni waters.

EMBARGO: Shortages Taking a Toll, Analysts Say

(Continued from Page 1)

most analysts in London say they believe he did not anticipate the harsh international response and did not stockpile large stores of food in expectation of an embargo.

As a result Iraqis, who are used to eating well, are quickly feeling the pinch.

Estimates vary widely on what Iraq does have. British intelligence reports say the country has stored four to six months' supply of grain, but is already suffering shortages of cooking oil and sugar. Where available, these commodities have doubled in price, the reports say.

U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates are even lower: two months' supply of wheat, one month of beans and barley, three months of rice, less than two weeks of corn. By careful rationing, some of these supplies could be stretched twice as long, experts say.

"Food is Saddam's Achilles' heel," said Saad Jaber, a leader of the exiled New Umma Party. "We've always said that over the centuries, Iraqis start moving when they feel it in their stomachs. This can hurt him a lot over time, but the question is whether the unity of nations will hold up long enough to make it work."

An Iraqi businessman said shortages in other essential areas were beginning to bite, such as lack of

spare parts for electric power stations, water treatment plants, phone equipment and airplanes. "Things can grind to a halt exponentially," he said.

The confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers is one of the Middle East's few potential agricultural bright spots. But two decades of Ba'athist central planning in agriculture — coupled with the widespread, systematic destruction of land and water resources by Iraqi troops in war-ravaged Kurdistan, another farming center — has wreaked profound damage to the country's food production, according to analysts.

Production of wheat and barley fell by half between 1975 and 1987 while the country's population was doubling to its present 17 million, according to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

The 1988 cease-fire that halted the Iran-Iraq war led to rising expectations and a full-fledged government effort to restock food shelves, experts say, especially in Baghdad, where about 4 million Iraqis live. The average daily intake of 3,000 calories per person is one of the highest in the Middle East.

Throughout the Iran-Iraq war, analysts say, Mr. Hussein was able to feed Iraqis thanks to financial aid from Arab neighbors such as

Kuwait and to credits from the West. The United States alone supplied 2.5 million tons of grain, including 650,000 tons of corn, in the last year, even though Washington was winding down sales by cutting in half its credits to Iraq to \$500 million.

At the time of the embargo, Iraq had a contract to buy 1.8 million tons of wheat from Australia. 94,000 tons of beef from the European Community and about \$200 million of grains, beans and poultry from Turkey, according to Jonathan Cruse, Iraq analyst at the Middle East Economic Digest. All are now in limbo.

Some of the shortages could be made up by Iraq itself. This year's domestic wheat harvest is expected to reach 400,000 tons, more than twice last year's harvest but far short of the 3.5 million tons Iraqis consume annually.

But most of the food has to be bought on the world market, and Iraq faces increasing difficulties.

"They've got three big problems," said an Arab banker who until recently helped finance grain deals for Iraq. "They can't get anyone to do the transaction. Even if they can, they can't pay for it because all their overseas money is frozen. And even if they can pay for it, they can't ship it because of the embargo."







## TRAVEL

## THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

## Career Worries on Vacation

by Roger Collis

REMEMBER reading somewhere (or it might have been my subconscious playing tricks again) that holidays are not the happy, restorative institution that folklore and the travel industry would like us to believe they are. In fact, holiday stress is being recognized as a major factor in executive morbidity. Remove the day-to-day pressures and preoccupations of the office and a new kind of anxiety takes over: More insidious, more debilitating, a kind of free-floating angst about your job and your career that makes you a candidate for Paranoid Anonymous.

I am told that the Society for Executive Survival in Broken Springs, Colorado, has designated vacations longer than a week as "cruel and unusual punishment." Some corporate therapists believe that there ought to be a health warning on airline tickets: "Holidays may seriously damage your career."

Of course, it may seem like paradise. No more tedious budget meetings, no more presentations to the board, no more secretaries to kick you around. A glorious fortnight away from the telephone.

That's just it. Better the devil you can see. Better a problem screaming down the phone than a problem screaming in your mind. On vacation, the normal 3 o'clock in the morning sweat can break out at any time of the day or night. Do you sincerely want to escape from the center of the universe?

They say it takes the first week of your holiday to unwind, the second week to enjoy and the third week to worry about what you might find (or not find) when you get back to the office.

IMAGINE you're a prisoner on Tahiti Plage at Saint-Tropez or some other golden ghetto. There's a faint breeze coming off the sea. Just brisk enough to stir palm trees, set the beach boys to work tightening the parasols and wait the first, pungent smells of the *plat du jour* across the serried rows of baking bodies. Monsieur Felix is starting on his rounds with a sheaf of menus. Fingers are snapping to order aperitifs. The beach is coming to life after a gloriously somnolent morning.

You've managed to empty your mind of practically everything except a teeming debate about whether you should chance a martini or move straight into the wine, when zap, a heavy thought threatens to engulf the fragile optimism of lunch. Suddenly you see the dark significance of the chairman's parting words. That's why Helen, your secretary, was so evasive when you called the office yesterday. Have they reviewed the budget figures

*Free-floating angst about your job may make you paranoid.*

without you? Could they do that? You bet they could. Karl, your assistant, might be in the chairman's office right now mortgaging your department for the next three years ("I really can't understand why Tom would be so away at a time like this").

Maybe you are the chairman. But what are you going to do about the threat of a palace revolution if you're cruising on your yacht somewhere off the Turkish coast?

Welcome to the executive diaspora, the holiday exiles. Most mornings you can see them anxiously lobbying the concierge at plush resort hotel, asking about a phantom fax or a garbled phone message. And congregating at post office counters along the Côte d'Azur and those idyllic get-away-from-it-all islands in the Greek archipelagoes.

That distinguished gentleman in the baseball hat and Hawaiian shirt is surely a vice president of something or other. He's been waiting for nearly half an hour now trying to get through to his office. Nervously sucking an El Producto cigar and betting a fistful of unfamiliar coins. "Cabine quatre!" Notice how authority soon loses its edge in the stale darkness.

Of course, he's got a terrible line. He clamps the phone to one ear and a cupped hand to the other. The roaring ocean punctuated by electronic whinnies and burps. Then the faint voice of his secretary.

"Helen, it's me. . . . Yes, it's me. Can you hear me? . . . Yes, I

can hear you. I'm practically shouting. . . . What's that? . . . Operator, I'm trying to speak to my secretary. . . . This is Mr. Zilch speaking. Thank you. . . . Helen? We made it. . . . Yes, we're all fine. Having a great time here. . . . Yes, the weather's fine. Just perfect. Helen, listen, ah, the reason I'm calling, ah, did the chairman say anything about that meeting he was going to set up? . . . Yes, on the budget. . . . Exactly. . . . What do you mean he's had the meeting? He can't do that without my figures! . . . What figures? . . . What's that? . . . Karl didn't give him any figures, did he? Karl's not authorized to give any figures outside the department, you know that. . . . What's that? . . . He fell out of a tree? . . . He's upped them by three! . . . Percent or tripled? . . . He can't do that. Listen, he's no business doing that. I'd better speak to Karl, can you put me through? . . . Sorry, I didn't get that. . . . Karl's with the chairman! Helen, this is a terrible line. . . . Operator? . . . Is that the operator?

UT there, beyond Monsieur Felix's immaculately raked sand, stretch acres of job ads. Of course, there are the headhunters. But like bank managers with loans, headhunters only offer you something when you don't need it. Right now, back at the office, they might be discussing you. "I hear Tom's leaving the corporation." "Is that so? Does Tom know yet?"

Relaxation, they say, is the mother of anxiety. An office apothegm triggers an appalling stream-of-consciousness as you clamber aboard a martini. "Even a paranoid can have enemies."

It may be too late. But if you're still planning a holiday this year, consider these options: Combine it with a business trip to limit the downside risk, preferably over a public holiday back home; invite the chairman along, it's a small price to pay; make it a winter sports holiday over the end-of-the-year break when nobody's in the office; check the bindings on your golden parachute.

If all else fails, remember there are worse places than Saint-Tropez for updating the résumé.

## Zen and Serenity Among Kyoto Temples

by Fred Hiatt and Margaret Shapiro

KYOTO, Japan — From the train station of this ancient capital, the vista of gritty modernity seems interchangeable with any tiny Japanese city. Although the guidebooks promise treasures in a city spared bombing in World War II, this hardly seems the renowned city of majestic monasteries, elegant inns and secluded moss gardens.

Yet, if the tourist goes about things the right way, Kyoto can be everything the guidebooks promise. This is a miraculous city to roam and discover. One can still hear the geisha clip-clopping down ancient, narrow streets in their wooden sandals as dusk falls, or come across the best lacquerware shop in Japan, or walk up a forest path to find oneself suddenly face-to-face with a breathtakingly beautiful wooden temple.

So the challenge is to transport oneself from the first Kyoto of cement blocks and underground malls to the second, while minimizing the initial shock and disappointment. One solution is to pass the first day or two cocooned in Higashiyama, the eastern ridge of the city. There one can walk along tree-lined canals and past fine wooden houses, through bamboo groves to pine-shaded, centuries-old temples, to secluded garden restaurants and refined inns.

If one's luck holds — as ours did one day last spring, when the rain clouds broke to let the sun filter through the cherry blossoms, and the robed and shaved monks of Nanzenji monastery were bustling in preparation for a festival celebrating their temple's 700th anniversary — then after a day or two one can return to central Kyoto, fortified, faith restored, to root out the hidden charms of the city center, with its covered shopping streets, its streetcars, its centuries-old *ryūka* houses, its craft shops and restaurants.

But be warned: The tourist who begins in the peacefulness of eastern Kyoto may never want to leave. The spine of the eastern suburb of Shisshigatani is the Philosopher's Walk, a quiet path running north-south alongside a narrow canal that was a daily walking route for one of Japan's famous thinkers,

Kitano Nishida. To its eastern, uphill side, a string of temples flanks the mountainside just as it becomes steep; to the west, dropping off toward the city center, lies a pleasant suburb with occasional unobtrusive tea houses and noodle shops.

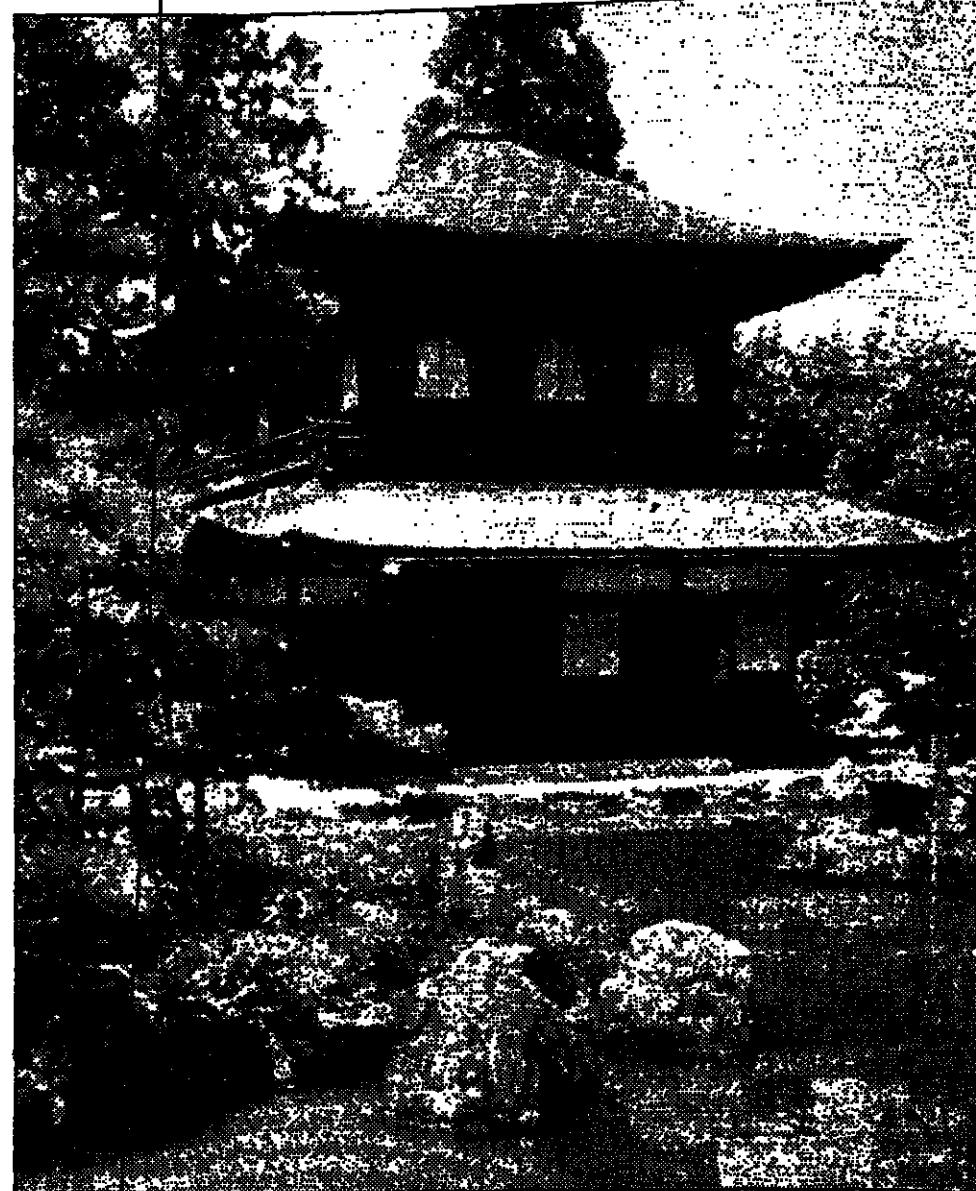
The northern anchor of the walk is the Ginkakuji, or Silver Pavilion, with its remarkable garden. The southern anchor is the precinct of Zen temples and gardens and vegetarian restaurants known as Nanzenji. In between are several temples that are considerably less famous and less crowded — and just as delightful to visit. The walk works equally well from either direction, and can take anywhere from an hour or two to a whole day.

Arriving in mid-afternoon, we checked in at our *ryokan*, or Japanese-style inn, and then wandered over to Nanzenji. A retired emperor, Kameyama, built a villa here in the 13th century, and then had it turned into a Zen temple. The original buildings burned down in fighting between rival Buddhist sects. Today the earliest date from about 1600.

Walking past the massive, two-story wooden gate (Sanmon), we felt inclined to forgive such cases of modernity. Most days one can climb the gate's narrow staircases for what is said to be a fine view of Kyoto. Behind the Kouchi-in subtemple, we found ourselves alone in a beautiful garden, just as Zen in feeling but a bit more accessible than the famed Ryoan-ji rock garden across town. We then walked north, passing the Nomura Art Museum, with its pleasant garden and collection of tea ceremony utensils.

Just beyond the museum is Eikan-do, one of the most understated temples in Kyoto. Built into the green mountainside, this temple, also known as Zentrin-ji, begins as a kind of overgrown park, with a carp pond and even a kindergarten near the entrance. The temple halls, with their faded screens and fresh-cut tatami mats, are connected by a series of covered, open walkways that twist and turn along the hillside, framing a series of gardens and courtyards. At the end, the main hall houses a famous statue of Buddha looking over his shoulder. The pose is rare; most Buddhas look forward in poses of meditation.

By this time we were ready for the kind of rest and recuperation that only a *ryokan* can provide. We walked back to our inn, Yachiyo,



The Ginkakuji, or Silver Pavilion, at the northern end of the Philosopher's Walk.

the former villa of a wealthy Osaka merchant located at the entrance of Nanzenji. Here we soaked in a traditional wooden bath filled with scalding water, changed into *yukata*, loose, crisply ironed cotton robes, and were served dinner on a low table in our tatami room, overlooking the tiny stream running through the garden just beyond our sliding doors. The cooking was classic Kyoto: dozen small dishes including *sakana*, broiled fish, tempura, mountain vegetables and other

seasonal foods, topped off with rice, soup and pickles.

The next morning, we took a taxi to the northern end of the Philosopher's Walk. There, we climbed a long narrow street lined with shops, passed through a formal walkway lined with tall hedges and entered Ginkakuji, the temple of the Silver Pavilion.

Unlike the Gold Pavilion across town, the Silver Pavilion is not really silver. The shogun Ashikaga Yoshimasa, who built this modest pal-

ace and garden as a retirement villa in the 15th century, died before he could complete his design. But also unlike the Gold Pavilion, the delicate tea ceremony house here is original, and the lovely garden, with a waterfall, pond and mossy rocks, is also true to its original design.

After two days, infused with the feel of old Kyoto, we then set off for the rest of the city.

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## Polar Bears

Continued from page 7

few days of our visit the pack ice remained solid, a crystal wall sealing us off from the polar bears that were surely all around us. But one crisp morning we stood on the deck of the lodge like polar explorers, pointing to the ice that had moved in and broken up during the night. Quickly we packed into the work boats and set off to maneuver between those massive chunks of ice that had floated down into the bay while we slept. Temperatures on land might have been a comfortable 60 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit (15 to 21 degrees Centigrade), but out on the open water the wind chill quickly hit. We sped through the water, our reflection cutting the surface of the crystal wall.

And suddenly, there he was, an adult male polar bear swimming effortlessly just a few feet off the side of the boat. He turned his massive head and stared straight at us. His wet black nose seemed to be the size of a fist. The bear swam silently for a while, then came to an ice floe and effortlessly hauled his massive body onto it. Water poured off his thick coat and when he shook it was as if shards of glass were flying through the air. He padded across the ice on feet the size of oven mitts, periodically checking us out, then did an ungainly belly flop back into the water.

Polar bears are the largest land carnivores in the world, with adult

males hitting 800 to 1,000 pounds (360 to 450 kilograms). Over the next few days upward of 30 or 40 bears were spotted, most at quite a distance. But two or three times each day, a magnificent bear would quietly materialize, swimming strong and silent. It was primeval, this solitary bear passing through his territory.

ON the last day of our stay at Sila, when we had achieved a sort of polar nirvana, the unexpected happened. We had been out all day in the work boats, had seen some terrific big bears and were headed back to the lodge, understandably exhilarated over the bears we had seen both that day and all the other days. And then, suddenly, we saw three heads moving noisily through the water. It was almost too good to be true: a large female polar bear with two cubs, swimming in a silent line. Both cubs — probably about 2 years old and almost ready to leave her protective custody — huddled in close to their mother as they mounted an ice floe.

Then they all stroked along, languidly looking at us. From time to time they would all flop into the water, sending waves of spray into the air. Then, slowly, they began moving away from us, out across the ice floes. Then, ever so slowly, they retreated into their ice wilderness, growing smaller and smaller until they were finally swallowed up by the silence.

Katie Kelly, formerly the on-air television critic for WNBC-TV's "Live at Five," teaches English to American children in Vietnam. She wrote this for The New York Times.

## INTERNATIONAL ARTS AGENDA

## AUSTRIA

## Salzburg

Salzburg Festival To Aug. 31 (tel: 80.72.01). "Don Giovanni" (Mozart) Riccardo Muti conducting, staged by M. Harpaz (Aug. 30). "Idomeneo" (Mozart) Seiji Ozawa conducting, staged by Nikolaus Lehnhoff (Aug. 29). "Fidelio" (Beethoven) Horst Stein conducting, staged by Peter Brenner with sets by Günther Schneider-Schumacher (Aug. 29). Residenzgalerie (tel: 80.42.27.70). To Sept. 1: "Masterpieces from the Guggenheim Museum," includes 40 works by artists including Brancusi, Chagall, Kandinsky, Franz Marc, Picasso.

## Vienna

Historical Museum of the City of Vienna (tel: 42.8.04). To Sept. 2: Exhibition honoring the 100th anniversary of the birth of the Austrian artist Egon Schiele, includes photographs, letters, manuscripts, and early sketches.

## DENMARK

## Aarhus

Aarhus Festival Sept. 1 to 9 (tel: 86.13.43.44). The theme is "Looking East." The program includes the Italian Theatre Leningrad in "Stars in the Morning Sky" (Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2); the Dresden Philharmonic, with Soviet pianist Grigori Sokolov (Sept. 7); the National Danish Opera, "Tristan and Isolde," (Sept. 2); the National Bulgarian Choir, and the Gyor Ballet of Hungary.

## ENGLAND

## London

British Museum (tel: 580.17.88). To Sept. 2: "Fake? The Art of Deception," the art of the imitation masterpiece illustrated in 800 exhibits. Museum of the Moving Image (tel: 928.35.35). To Sept. 12: "Dream Merchants," documents the making and the marketing of Hollywood films during the period 1920-1950. Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52). To Oct. 21: The Edwardians and After. Paintings and Sculpture from the Royal Academy's collection, 1900-1950. Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13). To Sept. 2: "On Classic Ground: Picasso, Léger, de Chirico and the New Classicism, 1910-1930" includes many works by lesser-known artists from France, Italy and Spain.

## FRANCE

## Aix-en-Provence

Musée Granet (tel: 42.38.14.70). To Sept. 2: Cézanne and Saint-Victoire: a loan exhibition of 30 paintings and watercolors by Cézanne of Saint-Victoire and its environs, complemented by works by other artists.

## Chartres

Festival of Organ Music, until Sept. 2 (tel: 37.21.54.03). Chartres Cathedral: concerts every Sunday.

## Paris

Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33). To Sept. 24: Raymond Loewy (1893-1986): a retrospective of the work of the French-born pioneer of industrial design. To Sept. 10: A touring American retrospective from the Museum of Modern Art in New York features over 200 works. Fondation Cartier, at Jouy-en-Josas (tel: 39.56.46.46). To Sept. 9: "Andy Warhol System," 90 prints from between 1962-67; advertising commissions, photographs. Musée Bourdelle (tel: 45.48.67.27). To Sept. 30: Artists of La Coupole, 1918-1940: works by Paris-school artists of Montparnasse including Léger, Paschi, Foullet, Soutine, Zadkine. Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.33.26). To Nov. 12: Guerino in France: 20 drawings and 36 paintings from French public collections by the 17th-century Italian artist. Musée d'Orsay (tel: 40.48.48.14). To Sept. 30: "An American Newspaper in Paris," James Gordon Bennett and the New York Herald. Chateau de Versailles, Saturday Music Series (tel: 39.48.48.24). Concert series of French November 3. Saint-Paul-de-Vence

Fondation Maeght (tel: 93.32.81.63). To Oct. 7: A Jean Miró retrospective includes loans from many collections.

## WEST GERMANY

## Bayreuth

Richard Wagner Festival To Aug. 28: "The Flying Dutchman." Giuseppe Sinopoli conducting, staged by Dieter Dorn, sets by Jürgen Rose (Aug. 27). "Lohengrin." Peter Schneider conducting, staged by Werner Herzog (Aug. 27). "Siegfried" (Aug. 24). "Gotterdammerung" (Aug. 26). Daniel Barenboim conducting, staged by Harry Kupfer.

## Berlin

Martin-Gropius-Bau (tel: 254.86.302). Aug. 26 to Nov. 25: "Bismarck — Prussia, Germany and Europe" traces the career of the Iron Chancellor in 1100 exhibits from 250 public and private collections. Museum für Volkskunde (tel: 88.01.1). To Oct. 14: Gods of the Himalayas: a comprehensive survey of Tibetan art and artifacts from the Gerd-Wolfgang-Essen collection.

## Dortmund

Museum am Ostwall (tel: 579.575). To Nov. 11: "The First Emperor of China and his Terracotta Army." Among 90 exhibits are warriors and a bronze chariot from the tomb of the 3rd century B.C. emperor Qin Shi Huang Di.

## Essen

Villa Hügel (tel: 188.4837). To Nov. 4: "Saint Petersburg in 1800: Masterpieces from the Hermitage Collections," includes 555 works of art and artifacts from the Soviet museum.

## Frankfurt

Frankfurt's Feste '90 (tel: 13.40.400). To Oct. 20: Under the title "Musical What's Music?" the festival includes concerts by musicians from the Leningrad Conservatory (until Aug. 26), a 10-concert survey of the musical culture, 1880 to 1990, entitled "Frankfurter Sonettikum" (Sept. 6-9), the San Francisco Symphony under Herbert Blomstedt (Bruckner) (Aug. 30), and musical marionette theater (Aug. 30 to Sept. 2).

## ITALY

## Bologna

Galleria d'Arte Moderna (tel: 50.28.59). To Sept. 2: Giorgio Morandi: collections the world over have contributed to this retrospective of 280 works by the artist honoring the centenary of his birth.

## Florence

Palazzo Vecchio To Sept. 16: "The Age of Massaccio" 109 works by 15th-century Tuscan artists. Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13). To Sept. 30: From Leonardo to Tiepolo: 37 Italian paintings on loan from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad.

## Rome

Palazzo delle Esposizioni To Aug. 28: Peter Paul Rubens: the focus of the show of over 100

paintings, drawings and prints is the artist's work in Italy, 1600-1630.

## Venice

Palazzo Ducale (tel: 249.51). To Oct. 7: Tintin: 100 paintings, drawings and frescoes are on view to honor the 500th anniversary of the artist's birth.

## JAPAN

## Tokyo

Art Forum Yurakucho (tel: 296.5636). To Aug. 28: The Intimate World of Alexander Calder: 270 objects and sculptures by the artist. Sezon Museum of Art (tel: 5395.3374). To Sept. 2: "The Treasures of the Golden Pyramid" featuring 56 antiques from the Egyptian museum collection.

## SCOTLAND

## Edinburgh

Edinburgh Festival To Sept. 2 (tel: 836.404.550). The arts of Japan and of Eastern Europe are the principal themes of the year's festival. The Slovak National Opera and Ballet performs "Faust" (Gounod) Aug. 24, 25 "The Whirlpool" (Eugen Suchan), conducted by Jonas Ales, Aug. 27, and "Julietta" (Matthäus) under Victor Meleš, Aug. 28, 30. National Gallery of Scotland (tel: 556.89.21). To Oct. 21: "Cézanne and Poussin: The Classical Vision of Landscape."

## SWITZERLAND

## Bern

Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.09.44). To Nov. 4: Paintings and drawings by Paul Klee selected from among several hundred done in the last months before his death in June 1940.

## Montreux

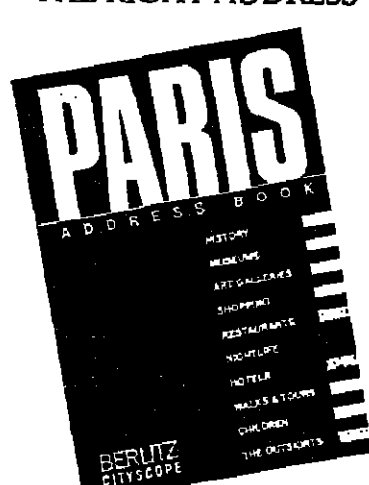
Montreux-Vevvey Music Festival (tel: 963.54.50). To Oct. 7: Moscow Philharmonic, under Dmitri Klayner, Viktoria Mullova, violin (Brahms, Beethoven) Aug. 27. Beaux Arts Trio (Haydn, Ravel, Schubert) Sept. 4.

## Zurich

Kunsthaus (tel: 251.67.65). To Oct. 21: Landscape in Light: 200 works by European and American Impressionists, including paintings by Monet, Pissarro, Sisley, but the focus is on Scandinavian, Russian, Swiss and other lesser known adherents of the school.

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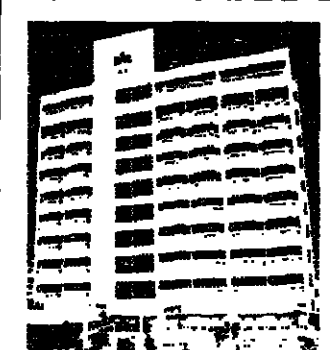
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## ACROSS

- 1 Row
- 6 Before surgery, in hosp. argot
- 11 Thud
- 14 "— in the Dark," 1982 film
- 15 Chilling
- 16 Scorpions neighbor
- 17 Hayworth title role
- 18 Wading bird
- 19 Soused

## DOWN

- 22 Angry
- 24 Grapevine concern
- 25 "— Be Kind," 1938 song
- 26 Type of earthenware
- 27 Publisher-critic Joel Spingarn: 1875-1939
- 31 A Guthrie in "Alice's Restaurant"
- 32 Back another's promissory note
- 34 British builder's bar
- 37 Sanhedrin, e.g. Dilettante
- 40 Photography abbr.
- 42 Most fit
- 44 "Artaxerxes" composer
- 45 Xinjiang oasis
- 46 Encroachment
- 48 Tractable
- 51 Churchill's "— Finest Hour"
- 53 Fuming
- 54 Peppery, testy
- 56 Coach-and-four
- 58 Johnson of decaathlon fame
- 61 Brickell and Adams
- 62 Turn right
- 63 Long series of woes
- 64 Springing Medal presentat
- 65 Town on the Dunes
- 66 Feline
- 67 Exalt

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ALAN ADORN LUSI  
NONE FARAD ESSO  
GEORGES WAGGVERN  
TEEL MORE  
SCR EDUC DALLAS  
HAC GRIM TATINE  
ADLAINE STEVENSON  
GREGO AEMI DADIA  
SETONS SERIA SET  
PIVA TISE  
MICHAEL SUKAKIS  
ACRO TIERSO SARI  
SEEN MAIES ETAL  
TREV OSTEO DEIK

## DOWN

- 1 Flaps
- 2 Swindle
- 3 Brötchen
- 4 A star in "Rebecca": 1940
- 5 Certain gallery
- 6 Italian sauce
- 7 Ballet movements
- 8 Stoltz of "Mask"
- 9 Balm base
- 10 Touchy
- 11 Life raft
- 12 Heavenly butter
- 13 Roughened surface
- 21 Make abnormally lean
- 23 Footlike part
- 25 Filthy places
- 26 Confront
- 27 Mangle
- 28 Jewish month
- 29 Taradiddles
- 32 Spanish stew
- 33 The mark of sorrow
- 35 Pittsburgh suburb
- 36 Doing
- 38 Irritable
- 40 Nag
- 43 Beseech
- 45 Belt
- 47 "— Creed: A.D. 325
- 48 "Dies Irae" is one
- 49 Protruding window
- 50 Shrewd
- 52 Strong
- 54 "— Die: Gide
- 55 Predispose
- 56 Lesly, in Libeck
- 57 Make out
- 60 "— rigueur (literally)

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## TRAVEL

## San Sebastián

Continued from page 7

Concha and Ondarreta, fringe most of the bay. A river, the Urumea, opens still another front, running into the sea north of the bay. A series of striking stone bridges traverse the river, across which is the newer section of the city and still another beach, Gros. And along the bay and the river and the beaches are elegantly leafy promenades, made for wandering and for romance.

Unlike the south of Spain, the climate is not sunny all day. A fine mist called *xirimiri* regularly moves in and out, but the sun does come out most summer days.

The vistas from each mountain are breathtaking. A funicular (\$1.20 round trip) carries pedestrians during the summer months to a small amusement park, the Hotel Monte Igeldo and lookouts on top of Monte Igeldo. A narrow road also climbs to the summit (toll 80 cents a person). The second hill, Monte Urgull, has been converted mostly into a park, through which visitors can climb by foot (45 minutes) to an old stone fortress, the Castle of Santa Cruz de la Mota (free), from which one can look down on the bay and the city through gun turrets and from sentry posts.

What is left of the old city huddles between the base of Urgull and a broad boulevard, la Alameda. Narrow medieval streets and remnants of massive walls suggest what once was. In the early morning hours, sitting in the quiet pews of the Basilica of Santa Maria del Coro, you can almost hear the licking of the flames and desperate whispers of that tragic time. St. Sebastian himself, his body shot through with arrows, hangs in the form of a painting above the gilded altar.

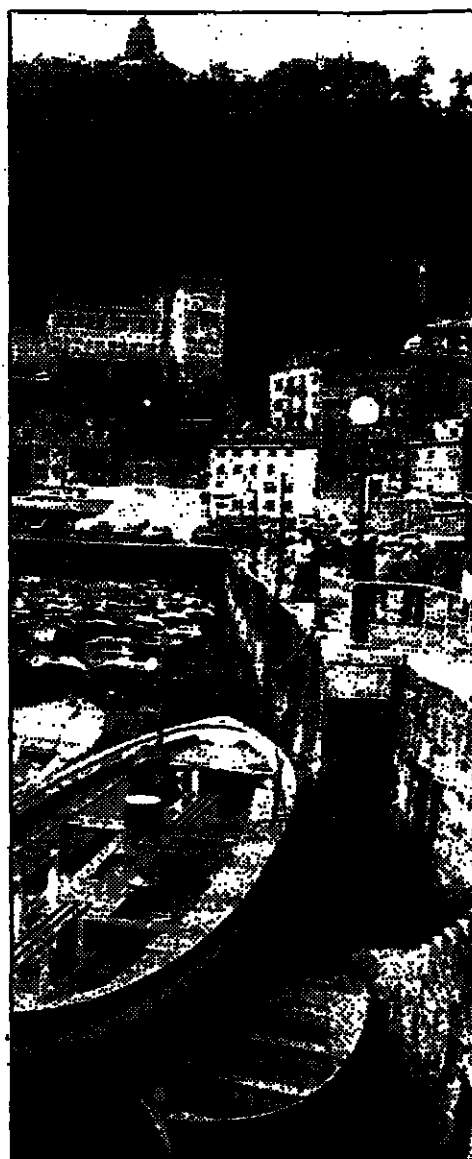
The mostly Baroque church was built in the mid-18th century over a Renaissance base, by a shipping company that made its money in the Americas. Lovingly carved statues of saints and other figures, as well as a splendid organ made by the 19th-century master Cavalie Coll, enrich the interior.

**N**EAR the church is San Telmo Museum, a former 16th-century Dominican monastery. Its cloisters, a rare example of Basque Renaissance architecture, are lined with scores of stone funerary crosses. The museum is filled with artworks, the most striking of which are the dynamic monochrome reddish paintings by Josep Maria Sert lining the former chapel. Among other artists represented in the museum are Ignacio Zuloaga, Josepe Ribera and El Greco.

At the center of the old section of the city is the Plaza de la Constitución, a cobblestoned and porticoed square of exquisite proportions. Built in 1722, it doubled as a ring for bullfights; its balconies are still painted with seat numbers. Proudly standing at the head of the plaza is an assertive building, the former city hall and now municipal library. Filled with collections of rare books, the building is dominated on the inside by a sweeping staircase of white marble, flanked by paintings depicting Spanish naval victories over the Dutch.

At water's edge, tucked behind ancient stone jetties and seawalls, is the old port, today filled with small pleasure craft and brightly painted fishing boats. On an embankment is the joint aquarium and oceanographic museum. The small aquarium houses local fish. The museum includes boating gear, old charts and the skeleton of a whale.

But to residents, the old part of the city means not sightseeing, but revelry. The narrow streets fill around 1 P.M., mostly with older people out to *txikieo*, or to drink small glasses of cheap wine, often less than 50 cents a glass, in the many bars, taverns and restaurants. Others drink draft beer, either in a straight glass called a *corro* for about \$1, or in a smaller glass called a *wurto* for about 50 cents. The custom is also to eat tapas, or appetizers, before going home for the large lunch around 2 or 3. The streets fill up again after 7:30 P.M., only this time with a younger crowd hopping from bar to bar, drinking and nibbling before pushing



The fishing port of San Sebastián.

on for dinner. Some merely dine on the tapas themselves, as Spaniards normally eat lightly at night.

Fine food is a way of life in San Sebastián and all the Basque country, where the stress is on seafood, the freshest of ingredients and cooking that brings out natural flavors. San Sebastián boasts a noted cooking school, the Institute of Gastronomy, and scores of private eating clubs, in which the mostly male members meet and cook one or more times a week, in homes or even in their own clubhouses. Of Spain's six top restaurants rated by *BMW Guide Spain's* most authoritative restaurant guide, two are in San Sebastián. One, *Arzak*, rates three stars in the *Guide Michelin*. The other, *Akalarre*, has two stars, and four other restaurants have one Michelin star.

But you don't have to go to an expensive restaurant, for just the bar tapas are marvelous. Among them are steamed mussels, fried calamari rings, octopus salad, grilled squid, stuffed mushrooms, baked crabs, spicy chorizo sausages and cured Jabugo hams. Each bar has its specialties. Many also serve a lightly alcoholic apple cider and *txacoli*, a local fresh white wine. Bartenders make an event out of the pouring of either by holding the bottle above their heads and the glass below their waists.

Edward Schumacher, a former foreign correspondent who lives in Spain, wrote this for *The New York Times*.

## Pecs: Hungary's City of Many Museums

by Alan Levy

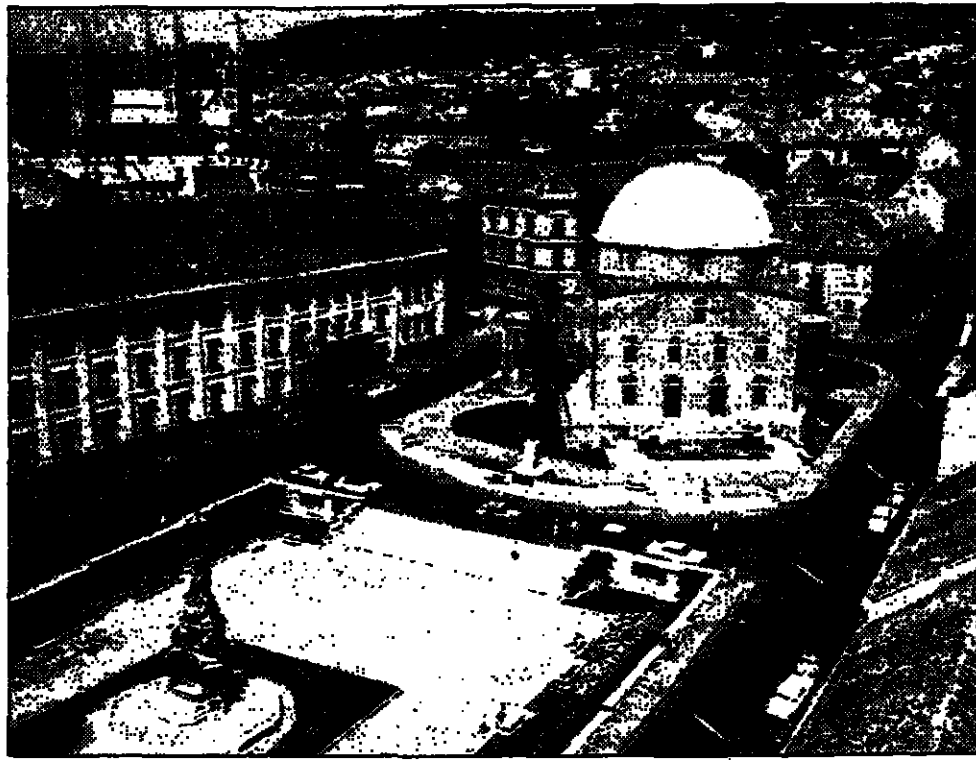
**P**ECES, Hungary — Pronounced "Paych," this many-thousand-year-old city's name in various incarnations — Frankish (*Quinque Ecclesiae*), Slavonic (*Pet Cervite*), and Habsburg (*Funkkirchen*) — meant "Five Churches." Now there are many more churches, plus two mosques and a handsome 924-seat synagogue whose domed cupola leaves its two carved-oak galleries closed.

Pecs is also the seat of Europe's sixth-oldest university (1367). But Pecs could just as well be named "City of Many Museums." On one square block alone there are seven, three of them — the Zsolnay, Vasarely and Csontvary — major enough to justify a two- to three-day stay in this sparkling, eclectic city of 172,000 in the Mecsek Hills, 225 kilometers (140 miles) southwest of Budapest and 30 kilometers north of the Yugoslav border.

Start with Zsolnay, a porcelain dynasty struggling to regain its worldwide reputation after two world wars and four decades of Marxist economics that had it producing mostly high-voltage insulators. At the foot of Szechenyi Square — the sloping, monumental main drag — stands the dainty Zsolnay Fountain, an Art Nouveau majolica temple guarded by ox-headed gargoyles gushing pure drinking water piped via Roman aqueducts. The gargoyles' green-and-gold glaze is of coin, a high-reduction technique that gives many of Zsolnay's wares a distinctive light-catching glint.

Farther up the square, the most striking of its city palaces, the headquarters of Mecsek Tourism, is framed in Zsolnay majolica mosaics. Just off the square, the Hotel Palatinus has been redone as a contemporary tribute to Viennese Secession style; it is tiled by Zsolnay and rimmed with wrought-iron balconies worthy of New Orleans.

But Szechenyi Square is crowned by a Turkish delight: a 16th-century mosque dating from Pecs's 143 years of Turkish occupation (1543-1686), but now a Roman Catholic church, crowned by a cross surmounting a gilded crescent atop the dome. This hybrid relic gives the square a rakish tilt, but despite the fierce religious war raging on its walls — Christian statuary and frescoes beneath Turkish arcades, tinted windows, brass chandeliers, minbar (prayer niche), all absorbed into the mosque's expansion into a church-in-the-round — the Gazi Khasim Pasha Inner City Parish church remains the finest relic of Turkish architecture in Hungary.



Szechenyi Square in Pecs, with the former mosque, now a Roman Catholic church.

Follow Leonardo da Vinci Uta up its one-block length to Kaputlan Uta, known to the natives as "museum street," for it houses, at No. 2, the Zsolnay; No. 4, the Modern Hungarian Gallery (formerly the Bela Uitz Museum, honoring an "eminent revolutionary painter" acclaimed for his recruiting poster, "Forward, Red Soldiers!") and a collection of Renaissance stone monuments; No. 6, the Ferenc Martyn Museum of graphics and photos; and, across the street, No. 3, the Endre Nemes Museum of paintings and graphics, and No. 3, Victor Vasarely's birthplace.

Some of the museums have sub-museums. Off the courtyard entrance of the Vasarely, a mining museum; to the rear of the Zsolnay's garden, a room honoring the sculptor, Amerigo Tot (born Imre Tot), whose reliefs are in St. Peter's in the Vatican.

The Zsolnay Museum occupies the upper floor of the oldest surviving residential building in Pecs, dating back to 1324 and built and rebuilt in Romanesque, Renaissance and Baroque styles. In its checkered history, it was the first public library in Hungary (1476) and the residence of a pasha. A stroll through its rooms is a show-and-tell walk through a revolution in pottery that started in 1851, when Miklos Zsolnay, a merchant of Pecs, bought the site of an old kiln and set up a stoneware factory

for his son Ignac to run. Ignac's brother, Vilmos, a shopkeeper with an artistic bent, bought the factory from him in 1863 and imported German experts. With the help of a pharmacist for experiments and his two daughters for hand-painting, he won medals at the 1873 International Exhibition in Vienna and the 1878 World Exhibition in Paris.

In the Zsolnay museum are Vilmos Zsolnay's own early efforts at delft-blue hand-made articles; his two-layered ceramics that were decisive in Paris, and the gold-brocaded rims that became a Zsolnay trademark in 1873.

Chances are that by the time you leave the Zsolnay Museum, your eyes will have a ceramic glaze that might negate an immediate visit to the Vasarely across the street. At the very least, refresh yourself at the garden café at the high-numbered end of the block. Because of its location and topography, Pecs has Hungary's most Mediterranean climate. Shielded by the Mecsek Hills to the north, figs, almonds, apricots, oleander and magnolia trees, and some of Hungary's best wines grow around here.

Better still, keep walking in the same direction and treat yourself to a stroll past Pecs's deceptively austere-looking cathedral with four great spire-capped towers and on through the Baroque formal garden of the Bishop's Palace, where you

are welcomed by a metal sculpture of Franz Liszt leaning over a balcony from which he once gave a concert. At the far end of the garden promenade is the turreted baroque of the medieval city wall, beneath which ballet is danced in the open in summer. Several openings in the wall lead to fourth-century Christian catacombs with vivid wall paintings. Leave time to enter the cathedral when the sun is shining (electric light inside is rationed), for its 19th-century ground-floor interior is an almost Byzantine explosion of fresco and mosaic. Four beautiful decorated chapels flank the nave, while the crypt below is the original 11th-century Gothic cathedral.

As for Vasarely, the pioneer of Op Art, who now lives in France, was born Gyozo Vasrhelyi in 1908 in this house. You enter through a ground floor of visual tricks by his disciples. At the end of the corridor, you approach a hypnotic canvas of shifting cubes by Jean-Pierre Yvaral; as you climb the stairs to Vasarely's level, Yvaral's waves below like a city in an earthquake. Upstairs, the illusions grow profound: a zebra gallops by. Chess pieces, blood cells, the whole universe is coming at you. Now you are inside a prison looking out and suddenly you are outside looking in. You leave the museum with all your certainties overturned.

The Csontvary Museum at Janus

Pannonius Uta 11-13, is just around the corner from the museum street and, artistically, slightly around the bend. Mihaly Tivadar Csontvary Kosztka (1853-1919) was a pharmacist in the Tatra Mountains who, in his late 20s, sketched a scene of an oxcart outside his drugstore door. Told he had talent, he worked, studied and saved money for 14 years to achieve enough financial and artistic independence to, as he put it, "teach up with, let alone surpass, the great masters." An early Expressionist and forerunner of Surrealism, his work is found almost exclusively in Pecs and in a room of the Hungarian National Gallery in Budapest.

**T**HE first of five rooms in Pecs shows soulful portraits Csontvary made in Munich in 1894. Starting in the second room, however, something strange is happening. In some seemingly conventional landscapes, sky, grass and water may be different shades of the same green, earth a profusion of vivid, marbled reds, the colors with an inner logic of their own, as with Gauguin.

In 1904, when he depicted the Temple of Zeus in Athens, he noted with satisfaction that "this is the first painting in which the canvas can no longer be seen." A few months later, with even greater intensification, the ruins of Basilbek and the Walling Wall in Jerusalem filled giant canvases that fit only in his museum's main room.

Not long after his last great epic painting, "Mary at the Well in Nazareth" (1908) — in which he is seen pouring water for his mistress, who is cradling the infant Jesus — megalomania gripped him and, while his canvases grew ever larger, he finished nothing he started after 1909 except for a patriotic drawing of Emperor Franz Joseph.

After he died in Budapest in 1919, his canvases were about to be converted to furniture covers when a collector from Pecs named Geodon Gerlozy rescued them with 10,000 forints. The collection in Pecs is now valued at more than \$10 million.

Hotel prices are a fraction of Budapest's. If the Palatinus and Pannonia at 2,400 to 3,400 forints (\$37 to \$53) for a double room with breakfast are too grand and the Hunyor in the hills too suburban boxy, you can pay considerably less and stay in the Fonix downtown — a quirky, hard-edged hacienda that is handiest to the museums — or in horsey splendor at the Kastely in Uzognazsta (just outside the city limits), a slightly scruffy 19th-century neo-Baroque castle.

Alan Levy is a writer based in Vienna.

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## MARKET DIARY

## STOCKS: Prices Hit 1990 Lows

(Continued from page 1)  
York, said the oil-price rise cast long shadows over the economy. "It's very negative and very deflationary," he said.

Only oil stocks resisted the worldwide selling pressure. They were marked up because of the ever-rising price of crude and the prospect that real war in the Gulf would push it higher.

The most widely traded crude, North Sea Brent, broke through the \$31-a-barrel level for the first time since 1985.

Market fears center on Saudi Arabia. It is the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' biggest exporter and has pledged to make up oil lost by the United Nations embargo against Iraq and Kuwaiti crude.

"We think that if Saudi exports are disrupted by military conflict we're looking at 40 to 50 dollar oil," said Jeremy Eldon of UBS Phillips & Drew in London.

As the political temperature rose, so the dollar fell. It was fixed at a record low of 1.5432 DM at midday in Frankfurt, down from 1.5575 on Wednesday and well below its previous record low fix of 1.5540 last Friday.

In London, prices of British shares tumbled in the afternoon in reaction to the steep opening slide on Wall Street, but traders detected some evidence of buying towards the close.

The FTSE closed with a loss of 29.8 points, or 1.42 percent, at 2,075.0. It was the lowest finish since April 25, 1989, but still was well above the mid-afternoon bottom of 2,051.2.

In Frankfurt, West German shares fell further but business remained tight.

"Volumes are small simply because no one is prepared to risk buying anything," one trader said. "If we met all the sell orders, volumes would be much higher."

The 30-share DAX index ended with a loss of 54.76 points, or 3.48 percent, at 1,520.34, a low for the year.

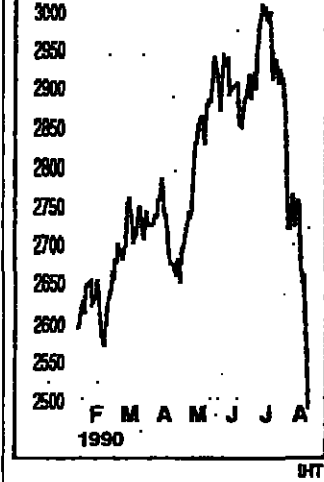
The Paris Bourse, which has been especially hard hit by the Gulf crisis, suffered its second-worst drop this month.

The CAC-40 index closed 32.92 points down on Thursday at 1,553.35. The index now has lost 21.94 percent over the August bourse account. (Reuters, AFP)

Via Associated Press Aug. 23

## The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial average



F M A M J J A 1990

BT

## NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Altria	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00

## AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00

## NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00
Amgen	48.00	47.00	47.00	-1.00

## NYSE Diary

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040

## AMEX Diary

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040

## NASDAQ Diary

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040
1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040

## Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Transp.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Chem.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80

## Standard &amp; Poor's Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Transp.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Chem.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80

## NYSE Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Transp.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Chem.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80

## NASDAQ Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Transp.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Chem.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80

## AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Transp.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Chem.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Transp.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Chem.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80

## Market Sales

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Transp.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Chem.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80

## N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Transp.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Chem.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80

## S&amp;P 100 Index Options

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Transp.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Chem.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80

## London Metals

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Transp.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Chem.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80

## European Commodities

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Transp.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Chem.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80

## Spot Commodities

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Transp.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Chem.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80

## Certain offerings of securities, financial

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Transp.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Chem.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80

## TO OUR READERS

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Transp.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Chem.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80

## IN HOLLAND

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Transp.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Chem.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80

## The International Herald Tribune is now on

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Transp.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Chem.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80

## Newstand throughout Holland every morning

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Transp.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Chem.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80

## problems getting your copy, please contact:

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Transp.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Chem.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80

## P.O. Box 554, NL 2130 AN Hoofddorp

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Transp.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Chem.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80

## Tel.: 02503-24024/Tx.: 41833/Fax: 02503-23880

## U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press Aug. 23

## Grains

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Transp.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Chem.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80

## Metals

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Transp.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Chem.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80

## LIVESTOCK

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indust.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Transp.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80
Chem.	2,075.00	2,051.20	2,075.00	-23.80

## FEEDER CATTLE (CME)

208.00	175.80	May	189.80	193.00	189.00
209.00	177.50	Jul	190.90	193.60	190.90
190.50	176.50	Aug	190.00	192.50	190.00
189.00	175.50	Sept			
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 13,868			
Prev. Day Open Int.		59,730 off 332			
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT)					
50,000 lbs.-dollars per 100 lbs.					
25.62	19.50	Sept	24.90	25.30	24.65
25.54	19.45	Oct	25.00	25.25	24.60



## U.K. Sets PowerGen Offering

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

the world. It is a plan for survival which you can help make a reality by joining the World Wildlife Fund.

We need your voice and financial support. So get in touch with your local WWF office, or send your contribution direct to the World Wildlife Fund at: WWF International, Membership Secretary, World Conservation Centre, 1196 Gland, Switzerland.

 Save the plants that save us.

**WWF** FOR WORLD CONSERVATION



**Thursday's Prices**  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most-traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible][illegible]

City	Club	Div	Yr	Pl	W	L	T	GF	GA	PTS	Notes
Albany	Albany	A	1990	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	1991	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	1992	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	1993	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	1994	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	1995	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	1996	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	1997	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	1998	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	1999	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2000	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2001	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2002	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2003	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2004	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2005	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2006	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2007	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2008	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2009	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2010	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2011	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2012	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2013	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2014	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2015	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2016	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2017	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2018	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2019	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2020	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2021	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2022	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2023	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2024	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2025	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2026	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2027	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2028	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2029	1	10	1	0	24	10	20	
Albany	Albany	A	2								

**Thursday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[illegible][illegible]

Company	Price	Change	Volume	High	Low	Open	Close	Dividend	Yield	EPS	P/E	Market Cap	52-Week High	52-Week Low
3M	125.00	+1.00	100,000	126.00	124.00	125.00	125.00	1.50	1.20%	2.50	50.00	130.00	120.00	
Academy Sports & Outdoors	15.00	+0.25	50,000	15.25	14.75	15.00	15.00	0.50	3.33%	0.50	30.00	16.00	14.00	
Acadia Group	10.00	+0.10	20,000	10.10	9.90	10.00	10.00	0.20	2.00%	0.50	20.00	10.50	9.50	
Academy Sports & Outdoors	15.00	+0.25	50,000	15.25	14.75	15.00	15.00	0.50	3.33%	0.50	30.00	16.00	14.00	
Acadia Group	10.00	+0.10	20,000	10.10	9.90	10.00	10.00	0.20	2.00%	0.50	20.00	10.50	9.50	
Academy Sports & Outdoors	15.00	+0.25	50,000	15.25	14.75	15.00	15.00	0.50	3.33%	0.50	30.00	16.00	14.00	
Acadia Group	10.00	+0.10	20,000	10.10	9.90	10.00	10.00	0.20	2.00%	0.50	20.00	10.50	9.50	
Academy Sports & Outdoors	15.00	+0.25	50,000	15.25	14.75	15.00	15.00	0.50	3.33%	0.50	30.00	16.00	14.00	
Acadia Group	10.00	+0.10	20,000	10.10	9.90	10.00	10.00	0.20	2.00%	0.50	20.00	10.50	9.50	
Academy Sports & Outdoors	15.00	+0.25	50,000	15.25	14.75	15.00	15.00	0.50	3.33%	0.50	30.00	16.00	14.00	
Acadia Group	10.00	+0.10	20,000	10.10	9.90	10.00	10.00	0.20	2.00%	0.50	20.00	10.50	9.50	
Academy Sports & Outdoors	15.00	+0.25	50,000	15.25	14.75	15.00	15.00	0.50	3.33%	0.50	30.00	16.00	14.00	
Acadia Group	10.00	+0.10	20,000	10.10	9.90	10.00	10.00	0.20	2.00%	0.50	20.00	10.50	9.50	
Academy Sports & Outdoors	15.00	+0.25	50,000	15.25	14.75	15.00	15.00	0.50	3.33%	0.50	30.00	16.00	14.00	
Acadia Group	10.00	+0.10	20,000	10.10	9.90	10.00	10.00	0.20	2.00%	0.50	20.00	10.50	9.50	
Academy Sports & Outdoors	15.00	+0.25	50,000	15.25	14.75	15.00	15.00	0.50	3.33%	0.50	30.00	16.00	14.00	
Acadia Group	10.00	+0.10	20,000	10.10	9.90	10.00	10.00	0.20	2.00%	0.50	20.00	10.50	9.50	
Academy Sports & Outdoors	15.00	+0.25	50,000	15.25	14.75	15.00	15.00	0.50	3.33%	0.50	30.00	16.00	14.00	
Acadia Group	10.00	+0.10	20,000	10.10	9.90	10.00	10.00	0.20	2.00%	0.50	20.00	10.50	9.50	
Academy Sports & Outdoors	15.00	+0.25	50,000	15.25	14.75	15.00	15.00	0.50	3.33%	0.50	30.00	16.00	14.00	
Acadia Group	10.00	+0.10	20,000	10.10	9.90	10.00	10.00	0.20	2.00%	0.50	20.00	10.50	9.50	
Academy Sports & Outdoors	15.00	+0.25	50,000	15.25	14.75	15.00	15.00	0.50	3.33%	0.50	30.00	16.00	14.00	
Acadia Group	10.00	+0.10	20,000	10.10	9.90	10.00	10.00	0.20	2.00%	0.50	20.00	10.50	9.50	
Academy Sports & Outdoors	15.00	+0.25	50,000	15.25	14.75	15.00	15.00	0.50	3.33%	0.50	30.00	16.00	14.00	
Acadia Group	10.00	+0.10	20,000	10.10	9.90	10.00	10.00	0.20	2.00%	0.50	20.00	10.50	9.50	
Academy Sports & Outdoors	15.00	+0.25	50,000	15.25	14.75	15.00	15.00	0.50	3.33%	0.50	30.00	16.00	14.00	
Acadia Group	10.00	+0.10	20,000	10.10	9.90	10.00	10.00	0.20	2.00%	0.50	20.00	10.50	9.50	
Academy Sports & Outdoors	15.00	+0.25	50,000	15.25	14.75	15.00	15.00	0.50	3.33%	0.50	30.00	16.00	14.00	
Acadia Group	10.00	+0.10	20,000	10.10	9.90	10.00	10.00	0.20	2.00%	0.50	20.00	10.50	9.50	
Academy Sports & Outdoors	15.00	+0.25	50,000	15.25	14.75	15.00	15.00	0.50	3.33%	0.50	30.00	16.00	14.00	
Acadia Group	10.00	+0.10	20,000	10.10	9.90	10.00	10.00	0.20	2.00%	0.50	20.00	10.50	9.50	
Academy Sports & Outdoors	15.00	+0.25	50,000	15.25	14.75	15.00	15.00	0.50	3.33%	0.50	30.00	16.00	14.00	
Acadia Group	10.00	+0.10	20,000	10.10	9.90	10.00	10.00	0.20	2.00%	0.50	20.00	10.50	9.50	
Academy Sports & Outdoors	15.00	+0.25	50,000	15.25	14.75	15.00	15.00	0.50	3.33%	0.50	30.00	16.00	14.00	
Acadia Group	10.00	+0.10	20,000	10.10	9.90	10.00	10.00	0.20	2.00%	0.50	20.00	10.50	9.50	
Academy Sports & Outdoors	15.00	+0.25	50,000	15.25	14.75	15.00	15.00	0.50	3.33%	0.50	30.00	16.00	14.00	
Acadia Group	10.00	+0.10	20,000	10.10	9.90	10.00	10.00	0.20	2.00%	0.50	20.00	10.50	9.50	
Academy Sports & Outdoors	15.00	+0.25	50,000	15.25	14.75	15.00	15.00	0.50	3.33%	0.50	30.00	16.00	14.00	
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"I THINK FRINGE KILLED IN THE A  
WHOLE DAY."

**Yesterday's** | **ANSWER:** Good luck sometimes have a man when it should do this instead—



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الوزارة العامة للتعليم والبحث العلمي

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## SPORTS

## Tension Grows in Beijing

By Nicholas D. Kristof  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — The crisis in the Gulf is a terrible thing, a Chinese writer complained the other day. "With this new situation, Kuwait may not be able to attend the Asian Games," he added. "And maybe some other Arab countries won't come either. It really is terrible."

These days, conversations here are frequently turning to the situation in the Gulf, but usually the focus is on the effect of the conflict on the Asian Games, which begin in Beijing on Sept. 22.

It is not that people discount the horrors of a possible war, or lack sympathy for Western hostages in the region. But in most conversations, those topics seem secondary to the impact on the sports competition.

China has been preparing lavishly and frantically for the games, which are held every four years as a regional version of the Olympics. After the army crackdown last year, the government has tried to win back loyalty and pull the nation together again with nationalistic appeals to make the games succeed.

The Chinese leadership also hopes that if the games succeed, they will win back respect internationally and lead the way for China to be the host of the Olympics in 2000. Until the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, China's diplomacy had seemed to be working, for all 38 countries in the region had said they would take part.

The dreams of a perfectly smooth event collapsed with the invasion of Kuwait. Among those killed was Sheikh Fahd al Ahmed al Sabah, a Kuwaiti who was also the president of the Olympic Council of Asia, the group that coordinates the games.

The invasion thereby not only left the organization leaderless in the final months before the games, but also cast doubt on whether athletes from Kuwait would participate because of the annexation of Kuwait by Iraq.

Everybody's wondering about these questions, but our government hasn't explained what's going to happen," one woman said. "We have no idea who's going to participate."

One reason the authorities have not explained is that they apparently do not know. While all 38 countries said at first that they would in fact participate, it is not clear how many countries actually have submitted lists of athletes who will be competing, and officials of the Asian games have declined to be interviewed on the subject.

Despite the invasion, Kuwait might be able to send a team, as most of its athletes are said to be training in Europe. Saudi Arabian sports officials had advised China that if their soccer team reached the finals, they would send 3,000 fans to Beijing to root for their squad.

Partly as a result, the Chinese authorities arranged the early opening of an unfinished expressway between Beijing and the nearby port city of Tianjin. The idea was that some fans could stay at hotels in Tianjin and commute to Beijing.

These days, however, some Chinese wonder whether there will be any Saudi Arabian entry at all.

## Samaranch Wants Kuwait Team

Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, said in Colorado Springs that he hoped to see an independent team from Kuwait compete in the Asian Games.

"Yes, I am 100 percent for it," Samaranch said during a visit to the headquarters of the U.S. Olympic Committee. But he added that he had no assurances that the Kuwaitis would be able to field a team because "the situation in the Gulf is explosive."

## Ekimov Gets Pursuit Gold

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MAEBASHI, Japan — Viatcheslav Ekimov of the Soviet Union won the professional individual pursuit gold medal on Thursday in the World Cycling Championships.

Ekimov, who turned professional a year ago, beat Francis Moreau of France with a time of 5 minutes, 39.04 seconds to win the Soviet Union's third gold medal since the championships began Monday. Moreau was 1.623 seconds slower.

Bill Huck won East Germany's second gold medal with his victory over Canadian Curtis Harnett in the amateur sprint second two-of-three series. Huck clocked 10.811 seconds in the first heat, a half wheel ahead and won with a similar margin in the second in 10.853.

Earlier, defending champion Roland Koenigshofer won the amateur motor-paced race in 39 minutes, 13.877 seconds for Austria's first gold medal. (AP, AFP)



Soviet Viatcheslav Ekimov was focused in his gold-medal ride.

## SIDELINES

## Player Won't Pay on Parents' Home

ROCKLIN, California (AP) — Steve Wallace of the San Francisco 49ers has stopped making the \$1,426-a-month payments on a \$179,000 home he purchased for his parents outside of Atlanta after he became a professional football player in 1986.

Although Wallace's salary has quintupled to \$465,000 this season, he has sent his parents a notarized letter that reads: "Mother, father: Here is the notice from the (mortgage company). The house will soon foreclose. Sorry. Take care, Steve Wallace."

Napoleon and Marion Wallace have recovered from their shock enough to file a lawsuit in an effort to keep the payments coming. And Wallace has countered, alleging his parents had harassed him.

His parents, without much elaboration, traced the feud to their son getting married in 1987. They said Wallace's wife, Vassar, didn't like the house. The San Francisco Chronicle reported.

"We've been hurt pretty bad," Wallace's mother told the newspaper. "They will mess up our credit we worked for all our lives."

Wallace said he doesn't like the situation, but added, "The only thing I want is to let me live my life and stop hanging on. Don't treat me like I'm some type of gold mine that you dip into every now and then."

## Forsbrand Leads in German Open

HUBBELRATH, West Germany (AP) — Sweden's Anders Forsbrand shot a 64 to take a two-stroke lead in the first round of the German Open golf tournament on Thursday. In second behind Forsbrand after his round of eight birdies were four golfers, including Ireland's Eamonn Darcy of Ireland.

## Nehemiah Hurdles Past Kingdom

LINZ, Austria (AP) — The former world record-holder, Renaldo Nehemiah, beat the current record-holder, Roger Kingdom, in the 110-meter high hurdles at an international track and field meet.

Nehemiah got off to a good start Wednesday and held on to win, though the two hurdles bumped each other between the ninth and 10th hurdles, in 13.22 seconds, matching his best time of the season. Kingdom was timed in 13.27.

Meanwhile, Carl Lewis and his Santa Monica Track Club teammates Mark Witherspoon, Leroy Burrell and Floyd Heard failed in their fourth bid for a world record in the 400-meter relay. They won in 38.23, but were off the record of 37.83 set by the United States at the 1984 Olympics.

In Borås, Sweden, world record-holder Sergei Bubka of the Soviet Union set a stadium record, clearing 18 feet, 8 1/2 inches (5.71 meters) in the pole vault in an international track and field meet, The Associated Press reported.

## Rose Won't Try Soon to End Ban

CINCINNATI (AP) — Pete Rose became eligible to petition to end his lifetime ban from major league baseball on Friday but associates said Rose isn't planning to ask for reinstatement in the near future, though he hasn't ruled it out for the long run.

That's a switch from a year ago when Rose, banned for illegal gambling last Aug. 24, said he planned to use his daughter's first birthday as an indicator that he could apply for reinstatement.

Cara Rose's first birthday came this week with her father at a federal prison camp in Illinois for cheating on his taxes.

## For the Record

Stefan Edberg and Steffi Graf have been selected as the top seeds for the 1990 U.S. Open in New York by the United States Tennis Association.

Shinichi Sato of Japan had four hits and drove in four runs, including three with an inside-the-park homer, to pace the East to an 11-8 victory over the West in the World All-Star baseball game in Atlanta.

Raimi Adejumo, the veteran president of Nigeria's Olympic Committee, has resigned amidst a program of government reforms designed to tighten control of sports spending.

Alexis Prost of France, the world champion formula one driver, has renewed his contract with Ferrari and will drive for the team in 1991, the firm said Thursday.

## SCOREBOARD

## Major League Standings

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

## East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Boston	46	54	.457	0
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Toronto	45	59	.434	5 1/2
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Baltimore	45	64	.414	10 1/2
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Detroit	38	67	.361	17 1/2
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Cleveland	37	64	.363	18 1/2
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Minnesota	35	69	.337	21 1/2
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West Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Oakland	78	46	.629	0
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Chicago	71	59	.549	7 1/2
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Texas	64	66	.492	14 1/2
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Kansas City	61	69	.469	17 1/2
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California	61	63	.492	17 1/2
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Seattle	51	63	.447	27 1/2
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Minnesota	50	69	.420	32 1/2
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National League	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Pittsburgh	73	50	.593	0
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New York	68	52	.570	5 1/2
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Montreal	64	59	.520	10 1/2
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Chicago	59	64	.478	15 1/2
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Philadelphia	58	63	.479	16 1/2
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St. Louis	57	67	.460	16 1/2
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West Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Cincinnati	70	52	.574	0
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Los Angeles	68	59	.538	8 1/2
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San Francisco	63	60	.512	13 1/2
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San Diego	56	64	.472	20 1/2
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Houston	54	62	.468	22 1/2
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Atlanta	47	76	.382	32 1/2
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## Wednesday's Line Scores

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore	6	5	3
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Seattle	6	5	3
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Minnesota	6	5	3
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Chicago	6	5	3
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San Francisco	6	5	3
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Los Angeles	6	5	3
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San Diego	6	5	3
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Philadelphia	6	5	3
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St. Louis	6	5	3
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Atlanta	6	5	3
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Houston	6	5	3
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